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SWEDEN IN DISPUTE WITH FINLAND OVER THE ALAND ISLANDS

Request Made by Sweden for
Views of Allies Owing to Al-
leged Unyielding Attitude of
Finland in the Discussion

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
STOCKHOLM, Sweden (Thursday)

Relations between the Swedish and Finnish Governments have become very strained as a result of the arrest June 5 by the Finnish authorities of Mr. Sundblum and Mr. Björkman, two Aland delegates who recently visited Stockholm to lay before the King and ministers of Sweden and the representatives of the Allied Powers in that country, the desires of the islanders for reunion with Sweden. Several notes have been exchanged, and Finland has sent additional troops and two cruisers to Aland.

The situation is such, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns from authoritative quarters, that open conflict between the islanders and the Finnish troops is not considered to be impossible, though hostilities between Sweden and Finland are not likely. The Swedish minister in Helsinki has returned to Stockholm to report on the situation.

The Swedish Government has addressed a note to the Allied and Associated Powers proposing that if the Supreme Council cannot deal at this juncture with the Aland Islands question, it might be made the subject of an interchange of views.

Peace Conference's Opinion

The question at issue is not new, for it was discussed by the Peace Conference in Paris. Mr. Clemenceau's declaration at a meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies that the Aland Islands would be returned to Sweden if the islanders desired such a step, was the last official word heard on the subject. Matters have been brought to a head by what Sweden considers to be the "high-handed action" on the part of the Finnish authorities, who are alleged to be denying to the islanders what they themselves demanded from Russia in connection with East Karelia, namely, the right of a nation to determine its own destinies.

Though the Aland Islands have been incorporated with Finland as one administrative unit in the Russian Empire for a century past, the population of 25,000, it is claimed, is still predominantly Swedish, and the claim to return to the original status, dating from before 1809, came spontaneously from the islanders in August, 1917.

Plebiscite Desired

So far as Sweden is concerned, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed, the government welcomes the expression of national feeling which has endured among the islanders, though they have been so long under Finnish rule, but desire a plebiscite to be held under guarantee of the Allies' supervision, this plebiscite to be binding on both Sweden and Finland.

So far as military considerations go, and here the Finnish objections to reversion of the islands to Sweden are strongest, Sweden is willing that the islands shall be neutralized, and therefore unfortified. Feeling over the action of the Finnish authorities in arresting on charge of high treason the Aland delegates is running high in Sweden and all parties, it is claimed, from one extreme to the other, are united on the matter.

Should Finland not show a less adamant attitude than she is doing, but continue her present policy, it would be impossible to prevent, in the opinion of competent judges, a large exodus of volunteers from Sweden in aid of the Alanders.

Finnish Premier's Statement

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office
HELSINGFORS, Finland (Thursday)—The official view of the Finnish Government with regard to the Aland Islands question has been furnished by Mr. Erich, the Finnish Premier, and Mr. Holsti, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, in an interview with press representatives. The Premier emphasizes that Mr. Sundblum, one of the arrested delegates, had publicly declared his intention of summoning the Aland national assembly to decide the political future of the islands, so that Finland should be faced with a fait accompli.

The Finnish Government regarded this as a decisive phase in the Aland separatist movement and acted as the laws of the country decreed. The Premier regretted that Sweden should have adopted the attitude she had in the question, which, he asserted, could only be interpreted as an intrusion upon Finland's internal questions and indicating disregard for Finland's sovereignty.

Mr. Holsti stated that the arrests were essential, as a preventive measure for the protection of Finnish territory, for it was evident that a surprise was being hatched for the Finnish Government. Mr. Sundblum and his advisors had intended to force concessions from the Finnish Government by taking advantage of the fact that East Karelia was claiming the attention of Finland at the present moment. The recent small addition to the Aland garrison, according to the Foreign Minister, constituted only a carrying out of a decision taken a considerable time ago.

RECOGNITION OF CONSUL CANCELED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—Provisional recognition of Bernardino Mena Brito as Mexican Consul in New York City, accorded by the State Department on April 30, was withdrawn on Wednesday, the department announced yesterday. Mr. Brito was an appointee of Mr. Carranza, and refused to give up his position to the appointee named by the provisional government, now the de facto government of Mexico. As a consequence, the de facto government named Ramon de Negri.

BRITISH PLANS FOR NAURU CRITICIZED

Lord Robert Cecil Says Provi-
sions for Acquiring Phosphates
From the Former German
Island May Seem Unjust

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office
WESTMINSTER, England (Thurs-
day)—Replying in the House of Com-
mons on Wednesday to a question of
the relative numbers of capital ships

company has been negotiated at £3-
500,000, the United Kingdom and Aus-
tralia each providing 42 per cent and
New Zealand 16 per cent of the
amount, and the minerals will be
worked on a non-profit-making basis.

The arrangement was criticized by Lord Robert Cecil, among others, who said that the policy of mandate was one of the most important things to be done by the League of Nations. Mandatory authorities were not intended to use their power to secure the monopoly of the riches of mandated countries. There was no doubt that considerable feeling existed amongst the allied countries that the British people had done very well for themselves out of the war. That was a mistaken idea, he said, as no country had done well out of the war, but that impression, however unjust, existed, and this bill would give a handle to Great Britain's enemies. He hoped the government would not proceed with the bill until the League had settled the rights of mandates under Article XXII.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying, said there seemed to be a misapprehension that the government was doing something detrimental to other nations, but if the bill were not passed, the phosphate company would have all the rights which the government was now claiming for the British Empire. The sole reason for the bill was because the company had been purchased by agreement, which was ineffectual without act of Parliament. The Australian Parliament has already passed such an act. The British Empire delegation discussed the question so that the interests of the whole Empire had been fairly dealt with. The Supreme Council decided that the right way was to give Nauru to the British Empire as a whole, and leave it to the Empire to decide the best way of dealing with it. In any event, he said, if the League thought the arrangement unfair, there was nothing to prevent it raising objections.

PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO SYDNEY

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales (Thurs-
day)—The Prince of Wales on Wednes-
day night was the guest of honor at the Commonwealth banquet and evoked much applause in referring to Australia's great part in the war and by quoting the famous phrase "the continent for the nation" and the nation for the continent." used many years ago by Sir Edmund Barton, Prime Minister in the first Australian cabinet, concluding with, "As sure as Australia stands by the Empire so the Empire will stand by Australia for all time."

During the arrival of the Prince, Sir Ross Smith flew over the harbor in a De Havilland aeroplane, accompanied by the official photographer to the Australian Imperial forces, James Francis Hurley.

SEAMEN DISCUSS QUESTION OF HOURS

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

GENOA, Italy (Thursday)—At Wed-
nesday's meeting of the Seamen's In-
ternational Conference the question of
an eight-hour day was harmoniously
discussed but there was considerable
discussion over the proposed fixing of
a 48-hour week. The British delegates
demanded a full day off on Sunday
and the British and American dele-
gates differed on the question of the
right of a sailor to leave his ship at
any port he liked.

There was much discussion and
great difference of opinion on the
question of fishing, and it was de-
cided to hold the matter over for an-
other conference.

BRITISH COAL OUTPUT

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Thursday)—
Provisional figures of the coal output
for the week ending June 5 show a
total of 4,718,183 tons, Scotland alone
of all the districts recording a de-
crease.

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INDEX FOR JUNE 18, 1920

Business and Finance.....Page 9	French Handling of New Provinces..... 5
Stock Market Quotations..... 9	Industrial Future Awaiting Cyprus..... 5
Wall Street in Election Years..... 9	Some Facts About Touring in Spain..... 5
Wheeling Steel Company Merger..... 9	Mutual Help as Keynote of Trade..... 5
Steel Output Is Slowly Increasing..... 9	Woman Seeks to Be an Alderman..... 10
Show Buyers..... 9	Overseas Women Hear Lady Astor..... 10
Dividends..... 9	Illustrations..... 10
Editorials.....Page 16	Map Showing Aland Islands..... 11
Party Platforms Made to Order..... 16	Irish Spinners..... 11
Egyptian Affairs..... 16	Fashion Designs..... 11
Housing in the United States..... 16	"Mary" by Sir William Orpen..... 15
Ravages of a Convention Parasite..... 16	Editorial Notes..... 16
Education.....Page 14	Public Ownership of Railways Is In- dorsed by Labor..... 1
Schools in Mexico..... 14	Labor Triumph in New South Wales..... 5
The New Discipline..... 14	Future Policy of "Triple Alliance"..... 10
Geology Course at University of Utah..... 14	Codification at Oxford..... 10
Lincoln Institute for Kentucky Negro..... 14	General News..... 10
Sweden in Dispute with Finland Over the Aland Islands..... 1	Sweden in Dispute with Finland Over the Aland Islands..... 1
Action Against Coal Profiteers..... 1	Action Against Coal Profiteers..... 1
How President Can Help Armenians..... 1	How President Can Help Armenians..... 1
Political Truce in Germany Expected..... 1	Political Truce in Germany Expected..... 1
British Plans for Nauru Criticized..... 1	British Plans for Nauru Criticized..... 1
Alien Ordered to Be Deported..... 2	Eminent Jurists Meet in Holland..... 2
Anne Hutchinson Statue Unveiled..... 2	Counsel Invited by the Nominee..... 2
Bolsheviks Claim Further Success..... 2	Citizen Making as College Work..... 2
No Further Rise in Sugar Expected..... 2	Explanation of Albanian Revolt..... 2
No-Profits Basis in Housing Urged..... 2	Korean Freedom Still to Be Bought..... 2

HOW PRESIDENT CAN HELP ARMENIANS

Different Ways in Which It Is
Believed Mr. Wilson Might
Save the Nation—Politics Al-
leged to Prevent Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Armenia's
precarious condition being generally
recognized, the United States having
failed to take a mandate over that na-
tion, and the Turks continuing, under
apparent cognizance of the French
and the other Allies, to carry on the
ancient business of destroying a Chris-
tian people, the question arises in the
thoughts of the friends of Armenia
here: What can be done?

The opinion seems to be strong and
well founded, among those closely in-
touch with the situation, that the an-
swer to the question rests with the
President of the United States. His
sympathy for the Armenians has al-
ways been well known. Observance
of the rights of small nations has
always been one of the cardinal points
of his international program. When
he asked Congress to give him the
power to assume a mandate for Ar-
menia, his good intentions toward her
were again illustrated. Now that a
Republican Congress has refused to
grant his request, some may be in-
clined to think that there is nothing
left for the President to do.

Four Alternatives

This is not the opinion of those who
insist that everything must be done
to extend the helping hand to
Armenia before it is too late.
Armenia's three alternatives, under
present conditions, have been pointed
out clearly in these columns recently:
Her people may become Moslems, thus
gaining peace by sacrificing their reli-
gion; they may remain where they
are until they become extinct under
continued attacks by the Turks; or
they may, if some one will help them
to find the means, emigrate to other
countries.

There is still another alternative,
which, perhaps, makes the strongest
appeal to Americans. The Armenians
may be helped to help themselves.
They may be supported in their fight
for existence.

Here, it is argued, is where the
President comes in once more. It is
claimed that he can help Armenia
even without a mandate. It is not to
be suspected, the friends of Armenia
say, that, not being able to obtain
from Congress all the power he wished
to exert in the matter, he will now
fall to use the power that rests in
his hands as Chief Executive.

What President Wilson Can Do

The President can send to the sup-
port of the Armenian Army the food
and supplies necessary to enable a
sturdy continuance of its fight against
the Nationalists, the Tartars and the
Bolsheviks. The President can send
a battleship and land American mar-
ines to protect the American relief
works.

The President can countenance gov-
ernmental approval of an Armenian
bond issue by which the Armenian
people can aid the Armenians. The
President, since the Armenian Re-
public has been recognized, can send
to it a representative of the American
Government who would be alert to
the machinations of the Turk, a
strong man whose strength would be
respected by the Turk, to the advan-
tage of the Armenians. The President
can work out a plan by which, in ad-
dition to supplying food and supplies
for an Armenian Army of 50,000 men,
each of the Allies would send a single
battalion into Cilicia, to accomplish
there the victory for peace, order and
justice. The President can turn the
pages of history back to the Liberia
case and find there ample precedent
for extending to Armenia the protec-
tion of the United States Government.
This, in itself, would throw into the
situation enough moral ammunition to
enable the Armenians to drive back
the Turks once and for all. But
whether the President will do these
things, or any of them, remains to
be seen.

Politics Is Declared Bar To Action

From all that can be gathered among
the friends of Armenia here the gen-
eral opinion is that the single thing
which is holding up American action
in Armenia's behalf is domestic polit-
ics. With an election coming off in
November, everybody seems pleased
to hesitate about an issue as vital
as Armenia's. But, if the situation is
allowed to run along unhindered un-
til November, where, it is asked, will
the Armenians be then? An idea of
the answer to this may be gleaned
from a few words by Dr. Garo Pader-
madjian, representative of the Ar-
menian Republic in the United States.
To a representative of The Christian
Science Monitor he said, yesterday:

"The situation becomes more seri-
ous daily. The Turkish Nationalists
are cooperating with the Armenians,
trying to join hands across Armenia.
The Tartars are attacking our
northern borders. The Nationalists
attack the southern frontiers. The
work of destruction continues in
Cilicia. From almost the day of the
armistice we have asked for allied arms
and ammunition to help us preserve
our safety. We have received none.
The Turks and Tartars see that we
are neglected by our friends and be-
come even bolder. In Europe, as in

America, representatives of our gov-
ernment are urgently requesting help
to enable us to found our Republic se-
curely and to protect it against those
who would wipe it out. We are
grateful for all the food sent us, but
we need most urgently, support for
our army. We face the same familiar
danger of being massacred and wiped
out. But nobody seems to want to
help us."

It is a question, then, as to how many
Armenians will be left, if their request
for help is held up until after the
November elections. The friends of
Armenia recognize that this question
of assistance, in America at least, has
been allowed to become the football
of politics. And yet they insist that it
is not too late for President Wilson to
recognize his great opportunity to
ignore politics and give to Armenia
the help which he lawfully can give
her.

POLITICAL TRUCE IN GERMANY EXPECTED

Provisional Solution of Crisis May
Be Effected by Forming a
Cabinet of Moderates, the Ex-
tremists Remaining Neutral

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin

BERLIN, Germany (Thursday)—Al-
though negotiations are still contin-
uing the general impression prevails
tonight in well informed circles that
a provisional solution of the German
political crisis is at hand. It is prob-
able that a cabinet will be formed of
representatives of the middle parties,
namely the Center, the Democrats,
and the People's Party, and that Re-
actionaries and Socialists alike will
observe an attitude of friendly neu-
trality in the intervening months be-
fore the new elections are held in
the autumn.

If a new government is formed on
the lines indicated, it will make no
attempt to introduce contentious legis-
lation, but will merely conduct the
necessary administration business,
and, in the field of foreign affairs, send
representatives to the Spa conference.
The bitter politics of the past few days
in the German press have largely sub-
sided, although it is generally realized
that any arrangement at present
reached merely constitutes a truce,
and that a great conflict of forces
between the rival extremists must take
place in the autumn, unless, in the new
elections, a vast mass of moderate
voters return to power a government
which will pursue with increased au-
thority and vigor a policy of appease-
ment abroad and steady reconstruc-
tion and class conciliation at home.

PRESIDENT AND LEAGUE APPROVED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern News Office

JACKSON, Mississippi—The Demo-
cratic state convention assembled
here on Wednesday was completely
controlled by supporters of President
Wilson. Delegates elected to the na-
tional convention were instructed to
use every effort to have inserted in
the platform to be adopted at San
Francisco a plank indorsing the ad-
ministration of President Wilson and
approving the conduct of the war un-
der his leadership, and the purposes
involved in the Peace Treaty and
League of Nations.

The Republican senators were con-
demned for "refusal to ratify the
Treaty, merely because it was the
product of democratic statesmanship,
thus interposing partisan envy, per-
sonal hatred, and political selfish-
ness in the way of peace and re-
newed prosperity of the world." At-
tention is called to the "colorless" plat-
form of the Republican Party, which,
it is declared, "straddles every im-
portant issue before the country and
particularly as to the League of Na-
tions."

FORMER AVIATORS OFFERED TRAINING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia
—The War Department announced
yesterday that qualified aviators in
the Officers Reserve Corps would be
permitted to continue their flying
training at certain flying fields. The
privilege rests wholly with the avi-
ators, who may take advantage of it
or not, as they choose. Training will
be given reserve officers at the fol-
lowing fields, provided they obtain
identification books from the Director
of Army Air Service, Washington:
Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Florida;
Kelley Field, San Antonio, Texas;
Langley Field, Hampton, Virginia;
March Field, Riverside, California;
Mather Field, Sacramento, California;
Mitchell Field, Mineola, Long Island;
Post Field, Fort Sill, Oklahoma; Bol-
ling Field, Washington, District of
Columbia.

MR. GIOLITTI SEEKS COOPERATION

Special cable to The Christian Science
Monitor from its European News Office

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The
Prime Minister, John Giolitti, has de-
clared that the grave difficulties with
which the country is faced can only
be saved by the close cooperation of
all the forces of the nation. He adds
that it would be his endeavor to re-
store the economic and financial sta-
bility of the country, but that there
must be frank obedience to all laws.

PUBLIC OWNERSHIP OF THE RAILWAYS IS INDORSED BY LABOR

American Federation of Labor
Favors Government Ownership
of Railways Against the Ad-
vice of Mr. Samuel Gompers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Canadian News Office

MONTREAL, Quebec—After a long
and exciting debate, in which consid-
erable feeling was manifested through-
out, the convention of the American
Federation of Labor yesterday de-
clared in favor of government owner-
ship and democratic control of the
railroad systems of the United States,
a decision which is practically an
indorsement of the Plumb plan, al-
though that is not mentioned in the
resolution adopted.

The resolution upon which the resolu-
tions committee reported asked the
federation to go on record as being
in favor of indorsing the movement
for government ownership and demo-
cratic control of the railroads. The
resolutions committee refused to con-
cur in this, and brought in an amend-
ment providing for government con-
trol and democratic operation. A minority
report of the committee was in
favor of government ownership and
democratic control. Over these two
issues the forces lined up for a great
battle and the minority report finally
carried the day.

Mr. Gompers' Defeat

The vote was 29,058 to 8,348. The
result was a complete defeat for
Samuel Gompers, president of the fed-
eration and is regarded as the only
real set-back he has received for
some years. Cheers resounded through
the convention hall when the vote
was announced.

Miners and railroad workers com-
bined to bring the defeat of the pres-
ident's policy. Mr. Gompers fought
hard to kill the resolution. The
chair and taking the floor to de-
liver a strong speech just before the
polling vote. He received no applause.
Mr. Gompers warned the workers that,
under government ownership, 2,000-
000 railroad workers would become
government employees. Government
employees, he declared, were deprived
of many political and economic rights
under Presidents Cleveland, Taft, and
Roosevelt. Mr. Gompers' followers
early in the fight raised a cry of
socialization of American industry.
They made it clear that they favored
government control, but were opposed
to government ownership.

Scenes of Disorder

Disorder reigned several times dur-
ing the roll call, when delegations of
various crafts divided on their vote.
The charge of "steam roller" was
hurled at the chair by James Duncan,
of Seattle, Washington, and other de-
legates regarding the rulings of the
president during the vote. The Build-
ing Trade delegations presented an
almost solid front against government
ownership. On the other hand the
railroad workers were supported by
the great voting power of the United
Mine Workers, the Machinists unions,
the Textile Workers, Garment Workers
and Metal Trades crafts. The unions
controlling the largest number of
votes were the machinists, with 3308,
boilermakers with 1030, carpenters
and joiners with 3515, and the Broth-
erhood of Railway Clerks with 1860, all
supporting the report indorsing gov-
ernment ownership.

The resolution as passed by the con-
vention is:

"Whereas the organizations repre-
sented by the delegates indorsing this
resolution, and several others, have
been, and are now, doing everything
possible to educate the American peo-
ple to the seriousness of the railroad
situation and the necessity for adopt-
ing some other means for operating
the country's transportation systems
in order to provide more adequate and
cheaper transportation, and to elimi-
nate the sinister influence of railroad
corporations on our national life;
"And whereas the railroad question
is an industrial question and also a
social question, and far more than a
question of dividends to stockholders
or wages of employees, being a ques-
tion that involves every industrial
activity of the nation;

"And whereas we believe that con-
tinued operation of the railroads under
the provisions of the Transportation
Act of 1920 neglects all these ques-
tions and makes their solution impos-
sible; and, whereas we believe further
that the provisions of this act, provid-
ing for a subsidy and utilization of
public funds by private individuals,
are a betrayal of public interest and a
subversion of the traditions of our
country;

Text of Resolution

"And whereas the organizations rep-
resented by the delegates endorsing this
resolution and several other orga-
nizations have, after careful de-
liberation and by instructions of their
respective memberships adopted, and
are advocating, a plan providing for
government ownership and democratic
operation of railroad properties,
"Therefore be it resolved that the
annual convention of the American
Federation of Labor go on record as
indorsing the movement to bring about
the return of the systems of transpor-
tation to government ownership and
democratic operation, and be it
further resolved that the executive
council be and are hereby instructed
to use every effort to have the Trans-



My College Friend

I see him every morning on my way to the office—a little man dressed in baggy trousers, a brown flannel shirt or sometimes blue, a vest always open, no coat, and an old hat shading a round face with shaggy eyebrows and a straggling mustache. That was all I saw in those first days as I watched him trotting about the campus with his pall over his arm, picking up the odds and ends that littered the streets, or sweeping the road so energetically with an improvised broom of tree twigs that he was enveloped in a cloud of dust into which passing students entered and emerged coughing violently.

Gradually I came to realize that he was a fellow employee of the university and I began to look for him each morning as soon as I left my front gate and started down the shady street. Sometimes he was far off so that I just caught a glimpse of the top of his hat as he dodged about on his ceaseless quest. At other times he passed quite close to him while he hung in an absorbed fashion over the top of one of the big waste receptacles stirring its contents in search of stray treasures in the shape of lost handkerchiefs and fugitive gloves.

Then one happy day we spoke to each other. I shall not forget the quick light that came into his eyes nor the shy smile and reddened cheeks which bespoke his pleasure at being recognized.

"Good morning, Madame," he said eagerly, lifting his hat with anxious courtesy. "A fine morning, yes?" And when I agreed he looked as proud as if I had presented him with a medal of honor.

Stop for a Chat

After that we never missed at least a "good morning." Oftener we stopped for a chat. He is a Frenchman and speaks a curious and labored mixture of English and French strangely at variance with his natural vivacity. I feel sure my sympathetic efforts to understand were balm to his soul when he endeavored out of his meager vocabulary to find expression for the host of ideas that came bubbling to his lips.

During the war he followed the fortunes of France with fervent interest. Many times I have seen him down on his knees on the front lawn of some family not given to early rising, poring laboriously over their morning paper. I was never quite sure how much he got out of those surreptitious perusals. His stubby black finger would creep with painful slowness across the page while his lips would move as if pronouncing words to himself. But whatever the source of his information, he always knew when an important battle had taken place and was gay or grave according to the good or ill-fortune of his beloved France.

I never seemed to miss him from his post so the thought had grown within me that his life was an endless round of duties but one morning after a day's absence in the neighboring city as a spectator at a big naval parade, I saw my friend drop his pall as soon as his eyes fell upon me. He started on a round trot across the street in my direction.

Going to the City

"Go to city?" he called out eagerly.

I confessed to this reason for my absence and waited for an invitation to tell about it—but no.

"I, too," he cried, his face one beam of light.

One morning as I started down the street a heavy truck loaded with fruit and vegetables came lumbering along. While I was looking at it, the truck bumped in the road and a fine, large cabbage flew up in the air, came down outside of bounds and rolled into the road. I could have sworn that there was not a soul on the street except the sleepy driver and myself but the cabbage had scarcely touched the ground when the little man appeared suddenly as out of the air and pounced upon the fugitive gleefully. As he straightened up, his treasure in his arms, he caught sight of me on the opposite side of the street. Immediately his arms relaxed and the light died out of his face. But I was intent on a survey of the morning clouds. Would it rain or would it not? Never before, I trust, were beautiful, harmless clouds subjected to such frowning scrutiny. He watched me intently for a few minutes, as glances out of the corner of my eye revealed, and then satisfied that I had not seen his proceedings, he trotted around the corner with the cabbage clasped triumphantly in his breast.

When we became good friends, he told me about his family.

"I got two girls," he announced proudly. "Fine girls! One, she four, five year in telephone."

The little man looked at me inquiringly and when I nodded my complete comprehension and appreciation he was gratified.

"And they live with you?" I inquired.

He shook his head hastily. "No, no, in city. I all alone."

And a far-away look came into his eyes. It was only a minute, however, before his sense of courtesy prevailed

and he beamed upon me in his own inimitable manner while I congratulated him on possessing two fine daughters so worthy of himself.

In such a fashion our friendship progressed throughout the years. It is the best of all friendships, and grows stronger with each meeting, because it is based on so many things that really matter—a complete mutual understanding, an appreciation of the beauty of an exceptionally fine day when the white puff balls of clouds scud across a blue sky, and of the glory of poppies against a stone wall, of the news of our small college world when it is good, and of the value of a smile when one is beginning a day. A smile from a friend, even though he be but a man who speaks the English language badly, and who picks up bits of waste paper from the campus grass.

OUR FIRST PENSION IN FLORENCE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Catching a first glimpse of Florence in the darkness of early night in winter is not, one ventures to state, the pleasantest way to enter the lovely city at the foot of the Apennines. The bright skies of sunny Italy make a more joyous canopy for first acquaintance. To be sure, the first hours of evening when the lights are twinkling, it seems to me, the perfect time to enter Venice. For then, as you step out of the railroad station, there at your feet is the very Venetian essence, a plaza of water shot with gleams of light from a score of gondolas, and in the dwindling distance scanty lights of canals radiating from the station cast a dim, trembling sheen over the quiet surface of the waterways.

But for the introduction to the artistic city by the Arno there should be the joyful brightness of morning or the full tide of sunshine of mid-afternoon. Then the storied squares are friendly to you; the Ponte Vecchio seems like an old friend, and the Cantine Gardens invite you at the end of the Lung'Arno.

But to rumble over the cobblestones in an inclosed cab at 8 o'clock of a November night, and pull up with a jerk in front of a dark Tuscan palace, turned pension, in the darkness and stillness of a side street 10 feet wide, dampen anyone's romance. Unless, perchance, the new arrival has been dipping into Poe or Balzac in order to secure an atmosphere in common with his first surroundings in Florence. But even then, after the long ride from Genoa through a score and more of tunnels, the ushering of one by the porter into a medieval entrance hall, though its faint light is given by a real and picturesque Florentine lamp, tests the hardihood of the most persistent romancer.

The late dinner, allowed us somewhat grudgingly by the out-of-the-elbows Count who managed the pension, was swallowed as hastily as appearances would permit, considering that we were now in classic Florence, and we then inquired the way to our chamber. With magnificent officiousness, our Count led us through halls darker still than the Florentine lanterned outer hall, to our bedchamber.

Passing the threshold of this room, we glanced about apprehensively. There seemed no ceiling. The upper part of the chamber had the appearance of an inverted Stygian pit. Then came memory to our aid, and it consoled us that this room was a state apartment on the ground floor, its height must be appreciably near 25 or 30 feet. Of a truth, the paltry lamp supplied by the host made the sorriest effort to pierce the blackness above but revealed nothing but more blackness. Even its horizontal lighting was pitiful, for in that enormous, princely chamber, the corners were invisible from the table in its center, around which we stood in a sober little group. Truly, our friends, who had come on to Florence ahead of us, and to whom we had intrusted the securing of our quarters, had made a grievous blotch of it. So we thought—but then—what would you, after 28 tunnels and a trans-Atlantic voyage.

Left alone, we deserted the ring of light about the table and gathered in the half gloom of one side of the chamber, around the red glow we had hungrily watched from the time we entered the apartment. The glow proceeded from a fire, which was rather unenthusiastic, to be sure, but still a fire. A few vigorous stirs together with one of those typically Italian bundles of twigs, added to the wood, coaxed the glow into dancing activity.

But what effect could this diminutive heating facility have upon that enormous chamber. The fireplace was not even large for an ordinary sized room. And its dimensions here seemed to be in inverse ratio to the height of the ceiling. I recalled regretfully that my physics book taught that heat rises, and I looked wistfully up into the blackness above. I am positive that had there been a mezzanine floor in this room of ours, where we could have made our bed, we might have had a semblance of comfort. But as it was—

Possibly it would have been advisable to have gone even higher than the mezzanine. But why speculate, when in cold fact we were dwelling in frigid cheerlessness on the ground floor, so to speak of our lofty chamber. But at length we became reconciled sufficiently to our situation to climb the four steps leading to the bed, six feet high, in one corner of the room and take our rest, with a high resolve that on the morrow we would flee the apartment of state and find a smaller chamber, a larger fireplace, and a sunny window somewhere on the Lung'Arno.

The Snow Fall

White snowflakes have fallen
Like white plum petals,
Until the city
Is carved in white jade,
Opaque in the sunlight.

SHAKESPEARE'S GARDEN

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor
Visitors to Stratford-on-Avon, the birthplace of Shakespeare, will be acquainted with the "Great Garden" attached to his house known as New Place, and an appeal has recently been issued by the trustees and guardians of the bard's birthplace for stocking this old-fashioned Elizabethan garden with flowers whose names are mentioned in the poet's works.

The official appeal that has been issued is: "The trustees and guardians of Shakespeare's birthplace are laying out the 'Great Garden,' attached to his house, 'New Place' (which forms part of their New Place estate) as an old-fashioned Elizabethan garden, and are desirous of stocking it thoroughly with old English flowers. The trustees have already planted the smaller garden attached to their birthplace property with flowers of Shakespearean association. Now that they are pursuing the like plan on a comprehensive scale in the larger area at New Place, the trustees think that many lovers of Shakespeare may welcome the opportunity of contributing some of their own flowers and so help to call anew into existence the original aspect of the garden which is especially identified with the poet's prime."

The flowers which the Trustees chiefly want are mentioned in the quotations that follow:

I know a bank where the Wild Thyme

Where Oxlips and the Nodding Violet

Quite over-canopied with luscious Wood-

bine

With Sweet Musk-roses and with Eglantine

It fell upon a little western flower,

Before milk-white, now purple with love's

wound,

And maidens call it "Love-in-Idleness."

Fetch me that flower.

Thou shalt not lack.

The azure Harebell, like thy veins,

And winking Mary-buds begin

To ope their golden eyes.

The Seasons alter: hoary-headed frosts,

Fall in the fresh lap of the Crimson Rose.

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white

Rose,

With whose sweet smell the air shall

be perfumed.

I have seen Roses damask'd red and

white.

Give me those flowers there, Dorcas.

Reverend Sir,

For you there's Rosemary and Rue.

The fairest flowers of the season

Are our Carnations and Streak'd Gilly-

vors.

Here's flowers for you.

Hot Lavender, Mint, Savory, Marjoram;

The Marjold, that goes to bed with

the sun.

And with him rises weeping.

I would I had some flowers of the

spring.

O, Prosperpina,

For the flowers now, that, frighted, thou

le'st fall

From Dian's wagon: Daffodils,

That come before the swallow dares, and

take

The winds of March with beauty; Violets

dim.

But sweeter than the lide of Guy's eyes

Or Cytherea's breath; pale Primroses,

That die unmarried, ere they can behold

Bright Phoebus in his strength.

Bold Oxlips, and

The Crown Imperial: Lilies of all kinds

The Fleur-de-Luce being one. O these

I lack.

Shakespeare's Flowers

Much has been written of Shakespeare's flowers, and whilst it is not possible to set out a list of these, it may here be mentioned that the first volume on the subject was written in 1864 by Sidney Belsley. Twelve years later, in 1876, the Rev. Henry Ellacombe contributed a series of essays in the Garden, and these were republished in book form in 1878 and the volume has been reissued several times. In 1887 George H. Grindon wrote a little tome entitled "Shakespeare's Flowers," and in 1913, under the title of "Shakespeare's Garden," the Rev. J. Harvey Bloom published a delightful brochure full of good things with a photo-frontispiece of the garden we have under review.

There can be little doubt that a garden setting out in full floral array the treasures so lovingly sung about by the great Elizabethan bard, or, indeed, of any other English or American poet, is likely to interest all those who are merely acquainted with wild or garden flowers by name, and such a panorama gives at a glance living examples of the botanical references of these sweet singers of the past. Flowers have been to many of our poets a source of constant inspiration, and through them civilization has been benefited to such an extent that, as one

writer has well said, "Flowers and fruit have played a not ignoble part in the civilization of the world, and have helped to soften many a rugged nature and have brought precious solace to many a broken heart."

The Cult of the Garden

With us in England the cult of the garden did not come into orderly vogue until after the Saxons times, when we read that William Rufus paid a visit to Ramsey Abbey to have a peep at the roses. The Romans it is true had introduced many plants to Britain which doubtless found a place in the gardens attached to their stately villas and there would be statues and fountains, vines and the rest. We have with us still the Roman nettle, a botanical introduction from a southern land, and it may be that the giant elms of our country lanes were originally brought from the sunny shores of Italy when Britain was an extreme province of Caesar's mighty empire.

The nettle, it should be said, was used as a pot herb in Roman times, but it is not now thus regarded in England. From Norman to medieval times is a big sweep in history, but it must be said with truth that gardening during those five centuries did not make any marked progress, though the houses which adopted the rival roses of red and white (Lancaster and York) chose the Queen of Flowers as their standard. After those troublous times were at an end, flower beds, topiary work, mounds, arbors, terraces, and tree-laden walks were in much request, and when Shakespeare visited the gardens of Kenilworth, as he most probably did, he found a beautiful terrace walk flanked at either end with many-colored flowers of dazzling hue.

Planned Garden

Shakespeare's father may have had a garden in Henley Street, Stratford, and it is reasonable to suppose that the poet himself planned one of his own at New Place. If we could today have a peep at such a hallowed spot we should probably find Jessamine, Rosemary, Box, Juniper, Cypress, Cedar, Savin, and Roses. The paths would be formal and well cared for, and there would be displayed beds of favorite blossoms useful for garlands and nosegays, such as Wallflowers, Daisies, Marigolds, Lilies, Daffodils, Canterbury Bells, Anemones, Irises, and the rest.

Then we should visit the spot where sweet-smelling herbs were gathered together such as Southern Wood, Rosemary, Marjoram, Lavender, Balm, Pennyroyal, Hyssop, Chamomile, Thyme, Horehound, Wormwood, Sage, Rue, Tansy, Mugwort, and others. It is interesting to notice that a rambler in the heart of the country even in this Twentieth Century will reveal to the experienced eye of the field botanist several examples of the plants named still found growing within a stone's throw of the manor house or cottage garden. In such a place we ourselves may discover lingering representatives of a bygone age, such as Marjoram, Wormwood, Tansy, Comfrey, Chamomile, Horehound, and that very interesting wilding popularly known as Good King Henry.

Women Painters

Mr. Louis Wain, who was a guest of honor at a recent dinner at the Lyceum Club (London), was greeted on his arrival by a large gray Persian cat, who became a home member of the club as soon as the club moved into its new quarters in Piccadilly. It is not quite certain how he regarded Mr. Wain, but the admiration was genuine on Mr. Wain's side, and also on the part of Miss Lucy Kemp-Welch, who presided at the dinner. Mr. Wain told in an after-dinner speech how he had watched the progress made by women in painting, how in days long ago he had seen beautiful drawings brought home to friends by school girls, how he had caused him to admire their work, till he discovered who the clever master was who was doing two-thirds of the pupils' pictures, and he had felt women could not achieve—and then he saw the rough head of a horse by Rosa Bonheur, and that had taught him a lesson. He had also watched with interest the work of Lucy Kemp-Welch, whose horses were claiming such admiration in the present exhibition at Burlington House.

In the struggle for decent outward appearance that has been going on these many months, the shoe departments have also been the scene of many interesting little dramas. Another Fifth Avenue store heralded women's pumps for \$8.50. It was the first to break the line of high prices on shoes, and the consequent enthusiasm of bargain hunters was so great that, on the third day of the sale, the beautifully fitted shoe department somewhat resembled the invaded re-

THE MESSAGE OF THE OVERALLS

"Clothes," says Professor Teufelsdröckh, "from the King's mantle downward, are emblematic, not of want only, but of a manifold cunning Victory over Want."

New York City's recent overalls parade, in which 269 marched, was a compromise, a victory-without-peace movement, an appealing promenade of persons wishing to advertise an inadequacy in the game of barter and exchange. It had its effect.

Prices fell. Compassion apparently touched the flinty hearts of the retail trade, and this noble sentiment is reflected in the price tags on the various articles of raiment familiar to the window shopper, as well as to the more serious-minded and earnest searcher after honest values in dry goods. Most of the merchants put the revolution through very quietly, in a debonair, off-hand fashion, pretending that they were going to do it anyway—it is the season for stock clearance, you know. These men show a human heart, or a lack of publicity sense—which does them credit. The Federal Reserve Board had written on the wall—something more impressive than an overall message. They heeded the warning.

Only one leading merchant blew a trumpet! He is going to sell \$200,000 worth of merchandise, for a limited time, for 20 per cent less than the marked price. There is nothing small or mean about this move; he has the goods, wisely purchased for cash. For weeks this store and others have been trying to do the thing in a quiet way, putting out quantities of shoes and dresses and hats and coats on bargain tables for the canny shopper to seize with glee. These goods were seized! Upstairs, in the luxurious salons, the crowds were thinner.

Overalls appeared on the front pages of the newspapers. The game was up—and it had been a merry one. Clothes won the victory over want—for who wants to see his best friends clothed in fitness overalls? It was a victory of true democracy. The rich and the poor, the "growing girls" and the "out-sizes," the "tailor-mades" and the "ready-to-wears" won it and enjoy it together. The morale of the town is saved; that alone was worth the fight.

In the preliminary skirmishes on the high cost of clothes in New York a famous Fifth Avenue milliner decided to sell out all the left-overs of his entire business life. He announced his intentions in a modest newspaper notice. Hats with his precious label sewed in them were to be sold for prices ranging from \$7.50 up to \$10. The line formed before nine o'clock in the morning. A policeman was stationed at the door to regulate the flow of the tide of eager shoppers. The crew of sales people stood guard within. When the doors were opened the store was instantly filled, and the door was closed again. It was a more eloquent thing than the overall parade to see this crowd of shabby women and girls trying on French millinery of the vintage of 1917-18-19-20, and trying to visualize how it was going to look with year-below-last's suit; or to watch the crowd outside, waiting to get in.

Around the corner, at the side door, was the exit, presided over by an elderly Frenchman who was blessed not only with a sense of humor, but with wide understanding. He released the seekers after beauty from the turmoil of indecision within the store. When they passed this guardian of the outer threshold, the die was cast. No goods could be exchanged!

In the struggle for decent outward appearance that has been going on these many months, the shoe departments have also been the scene of many interesting little dramas. Another Fifth Avenue store heralded women's pumps for \$8.50. It was the first to break the line of high prices on shoes, and the consequent enthusiasm of bargain hunters was so great that, on the third day of the sale, the beautifully fitted shoe department somewhat resembled the invaded re-

gions of northern France, devastated and abandoned by all save a few pairs of extremely large shoes and two or three of the more hardy salesgirls.

Sympathetic interest and a true desire for service mark the small millinery shops these days. It becomes almost a pleasure to talk about hats with these kind-hearted people, so friendly and anxious to please that they have suddenly become. Patience is in their voices and critical disinterestedness in regard to the beauty and usefulness of their merchandise overcomes the prospective purchaser, and disarms all suspicion. These same milliners, once so scornful and supercilious, have experienced a wonderful change of heart.

Two forces are at work to bring about these changes. There are the unorganized, individual shoppers, who buy carefully, seeking in season and out of season for the very utmost value to be obtained for the dollar—and to these unknown and unsung, plain and unobtrusively thrifty people is the ultimate credit due for any change for the better in prices and quality of merchandise in the stores. And there are the ordinarily extravagant, impulsive buyers, who suddenly feel that "something must be done!" The latter make platforms, and form clubs and societies to lower the cost of living. They all help.

Safety lies in not taking platforms too seriously. Suppose we were to follow the Louisville creed of reform literally: "Buy no new clothing, shoes or other wearing apparel. Wear what you have, no matter how shabby or out of style. Reduce the consumption of meat in each household; abstain from candy, soft drinks and other confections; deposit money in the bank and keep a record of money saved through practicing economies."

Time was when the writer sat at a desk in the office of a certain woman's magazine and faced the flood of human documents let loose across that piece of mahogany every morning. They were all about clothes: what to buy, where to buy it, how to buy it with a sum of money that was much too small for the job it was called upon to do. Yet, somehow, it could always be done, by careful planning, by ingenuity, by watching the merchandising policies of the stores, by common sense and the intent to make the thing come out right, any problem could be solved.

A JUNE HEDGEROW

Amongst all the floral triumphs that man has achieved in his plant nurseries of the twentieth century, there is not a single production that detracts one whit from the natural charm and beauty of an unspoiled English hedgerow in June. Gay and broader, more richly perfumed, and more precious as possessions, the newer flowers may be, and for a moment perhaps one may almost be led to despise the commonplace windings of the country lanes and woodlands, but any such feeling cannot stay. Weighed up in the cold terms of mere size, or color, or monetary worth, the garlands of the hedgerow may show a poor comparison with their more tenderly nurtured cousins in the garden, but an indefinable spirit of youthful freshness and charm broods over the very wildness of the June countryside.

And one cannot help feeling in the midst of all this Junetide of wealth of life that here we have the great fulfillment of the promise of spring. Although we may scarcely know it, perhaps, in our conscious thinking selves, we have watched and waited for this glorious consummation ever since the summer's fullness of a year ago began to wane; but now at last it is here, it is difficult for us to analyze the steps that have gone to its making. Our one great instinct seems to urge us peacefully to enjoy it to the full, and with a sense of deepest gratitude we submit.

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THE COUNTRY BUS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The country bus is still sufficient of an innovation in some places to be a subject of controversy. Like all pioneers it is open to criticism; its disadvantages are so easily seen; the artistic eye is constantly jarred; the artistic sense is disagreeably disturbed (one shudders to imagine what Ruskin would have said!); and all other wayfarers have much to put up with in the way of dust and bumps. Country lanes and roads were not designed for such a purpose. Yet, in spite of it all, the blessings outweigh the disadvantages, and the most inveterate grumbler is soon found, at first furtively, later blatantly, struggling for a seat.

Of course, the mere town dweller has to become initiated in its ways and country manners, for they are of a nature paradoxical; at once autocratic and socialistic. Autocratic because it recognizes no signal, however frantic, save that of its own particular stopping-place. Socialistic because we of the country bus are much more friendly; the conductress sits down beside us if we have room, and people who have lived frigidly near each other for years, without comment, have been known to unbend and become quite friendly and conversational over the capers and vagaries of the bus, as it blunders along, leaving clouds of dust in its wake.

Romance blossoms anew—who could help feeling romantic, perched on the top, on a spring morning, driving through snowy fields of blossoms and early commanding hedges hitherto insuperable, and revealing the most glorious views of the country and other people's gardens till one feels

"like some watcher of the skies
When a new planet swims into
his ken."

It is astonishing how exhilarating other people's gardens become when seen from an eminence; it appears to intensify the effect, just as flowers assume a more brilliant coloring in the early evening light. What a subject these gardens are for inspiration and comparison; instantly criticism becomes necessary, and there—one has expressed one's self to the nearest neighbor, and introduction, acquaintance and friendship are all compressed into one.

But apart from all this few there are who realize what the country bus can mean to remote districts.

There was once an old lady who lived not a hundred yards from one of the quietest, most uneventful of villages, yet she said she never liked going on the Green: "You see it is always that busy!" So for ten years she hardly left her two-roomed cottage, and swept and cleaned, and cleaned and polished till it seemed impossible that there could be anything left to do.

At last, though, a whisper went through the village—something was afoot—the Green was agog with emotion! They were observed to be watching. After some waiting, curiosity was rewarded. The door of the old lady's cottage was opened and shut, the key placed under the mat outside, and the mistress was seen actually sauntering forth, lured to adventure by the humble bus!

Imagination halts at such a happening. In these whirling days it is hard to realize there can still be villages within 30 miles of London where the inhabitants hardly ever have direct intercourse with the outside world, except by post or hearsay.



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EXPLANATION OF
ALBANIAN REVOLTInsurrection of Certain Tribes
Near Valona Is Said to Be
Financed by the Italians to
Further Their Own Interests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, New York — "The recent rise of certain Albanian tribes near Valona," says a gentleman well informed on European affairs, "has a meaning which can be explained by two significant collateral events—the change in the Italian Cabinet, and the refusal of Italy to permit Greece to occupy Northern Epirus in accordance with the Greco-Italian special treaty, and the unanimous agreement of the powers."

"Signor Giolitti, the new Premier, was responsible, in 1912-1913, together with Count Berchtold of Austria, for the election of Greece from Northern Epirus, in spite of the efforts of Great Britain and France in favor of Greece."

"Now, Signor Giolitti did not side with the Albanians in 1913 out of sheer love for Albania. At that time, Italy was looking to the southern half of Albania as Italian spoils in the Balkan peninsula, just as Austria regarded the northern half of Albania as her booty."

"If Greece had been permitted to occupy Northern Epirus, the prospective Italian spoils would have been diminished by a considerably valuable slice. Signor Giolitti joined hands with Count Berchtold and held Greece up to disgorge the Province of Northern Epirus."

Northern Epirus Held as a Hostage.

"The story of the policy of Italy in Northern Epirus since 1916 is too well known to be repeated. How the Italian military authorities tried to Albanize the Greek Epiotes at first by propaganda, and later by pressure and violence, are very well known facts."

"When Signor Nitti came into power, an agreement was reached between him and Mr. Venizelos, Italy held Northern Epirus as a hostage. Greece could redeem it only by making serious concessions to Italy in Asia Minor, and in the islands. Northern Epirus is a province of so many Greek traditions that Mr. Venizelos could not dare appear before the Greek people without it and escape censure and even defeat. He was, therefore, impelled to cut his original demands in Asia Minor to one-fourth of what Sir Edward Grey officially promised him in 1915 in order to accommodate Italy. Mr. Venizelos also offered the Greek island of Rhodes in the Aegean to Signor Nitti in exchange for Italy's consent that Greece should occupy Northern Epirus."

But events in Italy and in Asia Minor have made it clear to Italian statesmen that Italy's stomach is too weak to digest those hard provinces. Financial difficulties, labor troubles, the aversion of the Italians to military expeditions against Turks and Arabs, the sorrowful memories of the failures in Abyssinia and Tripoli, all these considerations convinced Signor Nitti that Italy is not in a position to launch upon colonial enterprises at great distances from home.

Italy Following French Policy

"But, the Italians could not accept with equanimity the fact that Greece was better off in Asia Minor, and that while the terms of the contract of Nitti-Venizelos were inapplicable in the case of Italy, they were suitable to the practical interests of Greece."

"To repudiate the contract openly would be to expose Italy to an additional opprobrium of lack of good faith. To abide by the terms of the contract and thus let Northern Epirus go to Greece without being able to come into possession of lands in Asia Minor, would be an Italian diplomatic disaster at the hands of the Greeks."

"There was only one way open to the Italians to repair their losses, and to avoid censure of world opinion for breach of contract: that way was to foment disturbances among the Albanians."

"Strange as this explanation may appear, it is not very difficult of comprehension. The Italians are merely imitating the French policy in Asia Minor. The French, jealous of British prestige in the Near East, demanded large territories there—Syria and Cilicia. When later on, they, like the Italians, discovered that France could not digest Cilicia, they tried to create difficulties for the Greeks, the Armenians, and the British by encouraging the Turkish Nationalists. France raised the cry that the terms of the Turkish Treaty imposed by Great Britain were very severe, and that the Moslem world would make trouble on that account. The Moslems were quick to grasp the intimation. A few attacks were made by the Kemalists on the French to prove the soundness of the French argument, and finally France came to an understanding with the Nationalists and is openly advocating a revision of the Turkish Treaty which shall favor the Turks. The moral of this about-face policy of France is, that, failing to secure as much as Great Britain and Greece, she tries to

find satisfaction in making the enjoyment of British and Greek acquisitions as bitter as possible.

Way Seen for Reconciliation

"Italy follows in the footsteps of French diplomacy in Asia Minor, and now in Albania. Italian money is financing the Albanian leaders who are now revolting against her. Italy explains that the cause for the enmity of the Albanians is the Nitti-Venizelos agreement about Northern Epirus. Nitti is gone. Giolitti will feel bound to consult anew the interests of Italy. Italy cannot afford, of course, to be at war with the Albanians. She needs Valona very badly for strategic reasons. The only way open for the reconciliation of Italy with the Albanians is for Signor Giolitti to denounce the Nitti-Venizelos agreement and to insist upon awarding Northern Epirus to Albania."

"After all, does it escape the astuteness of Signor Giolitti that Albania will never be able to become an independent state so long as Italian liras succeed in buying off the Albanian chieftains to carry on perpetual war among themselves? And will not Albania ultimately become an Italian province on the right shore of the 'el mare nostro'? Why then, give up Northern Epirus to Greece? The greater the so-called Albania, the greater the Italian spoils in the heart of the Balkans."

"That this is the real meaning of the Albanian insurrection is to be unmistakably gathered from an interview given to the 'Epoca' of Rome by a prominent Albanian chieftain, residing at Rome. He said to the 'Epoca': 'This mistaken Italian policy, facilitating the intrigues of all Italy's enemies in the Balkans, has caused the present insurrection; but if the Albanians are once again convinced that Italy is prepared to support Albanian unity and independence, and show the same friendship as in the past to the little nation on the opposite shore of the Adriatic, the present insurrection will be an isolated fact of which no recurrence need be feared.'"

ECONOMIC EFFECTS
OF PROHIBITION

Steady Reduction in Arrests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEWARK, New Jersey. The current number of The American Issue, the official organ of the Anti-Saloon League, says that there were 1181 cases of intoxication in the Los Angeles jail in February, 1918, in February, 1919, under the Gandier Ordinance, 622, and in February, 1920, under prohibition, only 61.

"Because of the falling off in the number of prisoners in the jail, and because of the fact that local hotels are crowded," it says, "the county jails at Pine Bluff, Arkansas, will be rented to roomers. For 10 days at a time only one prisoner was confined in the jail. The condition is due to prohibition."

A large ice-cream manufacturing company of Washington, District of Columbia, formerly a brewery, is now turning out 800,000 gallons of ice cream annually. As a brewery it employed 50 men; as an ice-cream factory it now employs 150. As a brewery it used raw materials to the value of \$400,000 annually. The brewery made about 65,000 barrels of beer per year. The ice-cream factory makes about one-fourth of the ice cream used in Washington.

The general manager, in giving some information, said: "In 1917, when local prohibition became effective, the annual beer consumption in Washington was about 300,000 barrels, representing a wholesale value of \$2,100,000 and a retail price of about \$3,300,000. The aggregate annual ice cream production for Washington is now around 3,000,000 gallons, representing a wholesale value of \$3,600,000 and a retail value of \$4,300,000." He says a brewery is naturally adapted to other uses than beer making, and with a few slight and comparatively inexpensive changes will make an ice-cream factory, a cold-storage house, a packing plant, or a soft-drink factory.

JAPANESE HONOR
MAINE CENTENARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The Japanese cruiser Kasuga is now on the way from Yokohama, Japan, to this country and is expected to reach the Panama Canal about June 24 and Portland, Maine, about July 1. It was announced some time ago that the Kasuga would be present at the centenary observance of the admission of Maine as a state in the Union. The Japanese have been much interested in the Maine centenary. For many years after Japan was opened to the trade of the world most of the commerce of that country was carried in Maine ships, the clipper that sailed from Bath and Rockland.

NO-PROFIT BASIS
IN HOUSING URGEDWorkers Corporations, Financed
by State or Municipality, for
Erecting Houses and Making
Building Material, Favored

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York. The imperative necessity for adopting some plan by which homes may be constructed for workers is recognized by those who have investigated industrial conditions in this country. While political conventions discuss leagues of nations and the usual generalities of political platforms, Labor is beginning to realize that housing for workers is one of those questions of vital importance to Labor, which will not be answered until Labor speaks.

While plenty of capital, labor and materials are found for construction of great office buildings and for converting great hotels into banks and business houses, practically nothing is being done in the construction of homes for workers. Giant office buildings and hotels in this city are being erected.

No Attraction to Investor

But workers' housing and apartment shortage continues to exist without any real attempt to relieve it. Construction of homes for workers does not offer attractions for the investor. The state Labor Party now stands for a housing program adopted at its recent convention, and this program was compiled by expert industrial research workers, architects and Labor men after careful investigation.

The cardinal point in this program is not so much stipulation that the State by constitutional amendment, if that be necessary, shall advance building credits at a low rate of interest, as the provision that construction shall be done by non-profit-making corporations composed of the actual workers. This provision would eliminate the speculative interest from house-building projects, and elimination of this interest is held to be absolutely essential if any progress is to be made toward a workable building plan.

This point is strongly emphasized by Ordway Tead of the Bureau of Industrial Research and a member of the committee of experts which drafted the housing plan for the state Labor Party.

Need to Reduce Profits

"It sounds Utopian," said Mr. Tead in an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "and, of course, it is a thing that cannot be brought about at once. But if we are to cut the cost of building we must reduce the builders' profits."

"For the skilled workers, the provision of housing has been on a speculative basis, and this has always been inadequate. It has failed completely to afford housing in sufficient quantity and of a wholesome or artistic quality. The process has been one of building flimsy apartment houses and filling them with tenants at a rent which promised a large return to the owner. The builder would then sell at a considerable profit, and leave the new owner to find that his income was cut almost from the start by repair charges. As a result moderate-priced apartments tend to deteriorate rapidly into a condition which makes them undesirable and unsafe."

"We, therefore, urge the necessity, after grants of state credits are arranged, of facilitating the organization of non-profit making corporations of practical building workers, supervisors of construction, and architects, for the purposes of construction and management of houses and the manufacture of building materials."

"The demand that the state, cities, and towns be enabled to go into the business of building, owning, and renting houses is fundamental. There is no other means of supplying the needed housing, and to meet the demand is a public duty. Only by such a provision can the middleman's profits be permanently eliminated from this public service. It is plain enough that one of the causes of the unreasonably high price of building materials lies in an understanding among the manufacturers of these materials by which unreasonable prices are maintained."

RIGHT TO DATE
MAIL IS CLAIMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York. Why does the Postmaster-General refuse to allow senders of first-class mail to place the date and hour of mailing, with the initials of the person posting the communication, on the back of an envelope? That is what the Merchants

Association is trying to find out. Ever since it was notified by the Assistant Postmaster of New York that "this is not a permissible addition to mail matter under the law and cannot be sanctioned," the association has been trying to find out on just what law that ruling was based.

In reply to an appeal to the postal authorities, the Third Assistant Postmaster-General sent the association a pamphlet of postal information, marking a paragraph forbidding such endorsement of mail. The association contends that the ruling referred to second, third and fourth class mail. A specific law providing for restrictions on first class mail is sought. The firm criticized for dating and initialing outgoing first-class mail, did so as a check upon its own employees, to insure the mailing of important documents in proper season.

NO FURTHER RISE
IN SUGAR EXPECTEDDepartment of Justice Official
Thinks Peak Has Been
Reached—No Embargo Will
Be Placed on the Export

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — There has been a great deal of talk about an embargo on sugar, and some of the field workers of the Department of Justice have recommended it as a means of settling the sugar shortage problem. But there will be no embargo on sugar. In the first place, the Department of Justice, it is said, has no authority to place an embargo. During the war, the War Trade Board took the responsibility of putting embargoes on certain articles, but these have been withdrawn and there is grave doubt as to whether such an emergency now exists as to warrant the placing of an embargo. Besides, it is considered very poor policy to prevent the exportation of sugar to countries from which the United States wants other things in return.

Howard Figg, of the Department of Justice, says that a great deal of sugar is being sent into the United States, because of the prevailing high prices, from Java, Argentina, and Peru. Sugar sells for a good deal more in European countries than it does here, but the exchange makes the American the better market. Mr. Figg thinks that sugar will go no higher in price, and also that the peak in consumption has been reached.

The estimated shortage of sugar from Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii is about 950,000 tons, and the consumption is over 5,000,000 tons. A. W. Riley, of the department, is still in New York, trying to keep the non-essentials within limit. There is less sugar used for this class of commodities, however, than is generally supposed. Mr. Figg said that only about 15 per cent of the sugar used for all purposes was consumed by the makers of candy, soft drinks and chewing gum. Substitutes for sugar are used in all but the highest grades of candies and in many of the soft drinks.

PAID ADVERTISING BY
THE SHIPPING BOARD

NEW YORK, New York.—Systematic paid advertising, which played an important part in the floating of wartime bond issues and other government activities, may be adopted by the United States Shipping Board for the sale of ships, development of business and new trade routes, and the general advancement of the American merchant marine. At a meeting here yesterday, attended by many representatives of leading advertising agencies, newspapers and periodicals, the plans of the board were presented by Herman Laue, manager of its information bureau.

KOREAN FREEDOM
STILL TO BE SOUGHTReforms Instituted by Japanese
Imperial Government Said to
Make No Change in the
Movement for Independence

The Christian Science Monitor today prints the fifth of a series of articles based on a report on Korea issued by the Federal Council of Churches in Christ in America. The previous articles appeared in the issue of May 29, May 31, June 2, and June 18.

NEW YORK, New York.—In spite of the new policy adopted by the Japanese Imperial Government and in spite of the change of governors and the introduction of important reforms and promises of others along the lines desired by the revolutionists, as indicated in sections of the report recently issued by the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Korean Independence Movement is still maintained.

This is held to be partly because the movement aims at national independence and is therefore not satisfied with reforms that leave the country subject to Japan; partly because the reforms are not regarded as going far enough; partly because some of the serious abuses are still continued, and partly because the intentions of Japan are not trusted.

Occasional uprisings have been reported from time to time, followed by fresh arrests. Moreover, during the autumn, reports were current of continued brutal treatment on the part of the police. The statement of the missionaries to Baron Saito, the new Governor-General, cites one instance. On the day before Christmas five men were taken to the Severance Hospital in Seoul, members of a group of 16 who had been flogged and discharged.

About Eighty Women Arrested

Early in January, according to a dispatch given to the press on March 6, the police discovered the "Korean Women's Patriotic Association." Some 80 women were arrested, including, according to the report, 29 nurses and employees of the Severance Hospital, 11 teachers and students of the Congsin Girls' School, and 13 nurses and employees of the Women's Hospital. The connection of these persons with the missionaries was emphasized by the Seoul Press.

On January 8 a dispatch published in Tokio told of the arrest of some 20 women participating in a public demonstration of whom four were nurses, carrying a banner with the inscription, "Long live the independence of Korea."

A report published in Japan on March 19 stated that the Rev. E. M. Mowry had been deprived by the Provincial Government of Pyongyang of his recognition as principal of the Boys' and Girls' Mission Schools. The cause assigned was that in spite of warning he had not prevented the pupils from celebrating Independence Day. The higher pupils had absented themselves from school en bloc and had shouted "Mansel."

On March 8, 1920, a cable was published in New York, stating that two mission schools in Seoul had been closed by the police because the principals had not prevented the pupils from celebrating "Independence Day." The facts are now reported by several correspondents.

"Celebrations" Forbidden

Six communications from the Provincial Governor had strictly forbidden not only "celebrations" but even "failure to attend school." The principal of the Pai Chai School, a missionary, read the official notice to the entire school, explained the meaning and advised implicit obedience. Monday, March 1, precaution was taken to keep any possible "agitators" from meeting any of the boys at the entrance to the school. Representatives of the police, the provincial government and the government general, inspected every room in the school

and called the roll themselves. In the afternoon, however, the entire body of the students absented themselves. At chapel next morning the principal told the boys—152 pupils being present—that they had broken the school rules and would all be punished. Government inspectors were present and called the roll again. The principal secured a promise from the boys that they would attend the afternoon session. This promise was kept. During the lunch recess, however, "shouting from beyond the city wall found a response in commotion among the boys who were playing around the grounds."

On the assembling of the school, the chief building was promptly surrounded by a cordon of police. On asking the reason, the principal was informed by the Japanese that the boys had shouted "Mansel." The boys and also the teachers denied the charge, though "there was extra stamping as the boys went upstairs." Prolonged discussion between the officials and the principal occupied the afternoon. "At about 7 in the evening, the police began the machinery of inquisition. . . . The questioning kept on till just before midnight, when the police took with them 14 students and one teacher for further examination."

The next day the principal secured from the teachers and pupils the facts as to the inquisition. "A total of 46 were maltreated in one or more of the following ways: Slapping, punching, kicking, wrists twisted, an object inserted between the fingers and these pressed until the blood started."

Principal's Permit Revoked

That evening the principal was notified that his "permit to act as principal had been revoked." It does not appear that the school was ordered closed. The Governor-General was in Saito at the time. When asked in regard to the situation, he expressed deep regret at what had occurred, and added that as he had no information as to details, he could make no comment. But he did say, as reported, that "what has happened is probably a technical breach." He was much disturbed, however, because the Diet had suddenly been dissolved, leaving him "without sufficient funds to carry on the administration." This, it was said, would affect the date or carrying into effect of the pledge to "abolish flogging as a punishment."

That pledge was given by the Governor-General himself in January, when he said the "ancient institution of flogging" would be ended "in the coming fiscal year."

Later word brings the information that the principal was summoned to Tokyo by Bishop Welch. The two had an audience with the Governor-General and a promise was made to reopen the case on the return of the Governor-General to Seoul. The issue between the local officials and the school principals "is whether foreign principals are to investigate political matters at the behest of the police. The principals take the ground that such action would involve themselves in politics from which as missionaries they are strictly required to abstain."

MOTOR EQUIPMENT
FOR NATIONAL GUARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia — The War Department has announced that national guard organizations will be furnished with motor equipment, which, on approval by the chief of the militia bureau, will be issued to the guard by the Motor Transport Corps of the army. Equipment has been set aside for 16 national guard infantry divisions and two cavalry division trains. It consists of 324 motor cars, 3000 trucks, 1952 motor cycles, 1280 bicycles and 1000 trailers.

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CITIZEN MAKING
AS COLLEGE WORKUnited States Senator From Con-
necticut Says Development of
Useful Citizens Should Be Pri-
mary Aim of Curriculum

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Importance of the development of useful citizens as the primary purpose of every college curriculum is stressed by George P. McLean, United States Senator from Connecticut, in an article declaring that the nation's strength lies in the spirit of its people who must be taught sound doctrines to combat the menace of unsound ideas.

"All men should take an active interest in politics," Mr. McLean says, "and especially those who have had superior educational advantages. . . . No matter what his specialty may be, or how expert, or famous or learned he may become in any particular line, his first duty is to the public because it is from the public he will demand and expect to receive his reward."

The Senator grants that the difficulties surrounding the task of "balancing the agencies of self-destruction" are many, but he asserts that sound and courageous convictions held by the educated man will be welcomed in all circles.

"To be sure," Senator McLean writes, "a man does not need to go to college in order to learn, or teach, the highest type of citizenship. The unlettered man of intelligence knows in his heart that the ultimate and perfected self-government begins and ends with the good behavior of the individual citizen."

Mr. McLean asserts that it does not take a college education to teach a man that "something cannot be had for nothing, and that the mere man produces and earns the more he can and will receive under a fair distribution of profits."

Declaring that the succeeding 20 years are to be a critical, perhaps the most critical, period in the life of the Republic, the writer says that the fate of the nation now lies in the hands of its youth between 20 and 30 years of age.

"If the spirit of the rising generation of young men and young women is to remain sound," he says, "it will be at the price of eternal vigilance on the part of those whose feet are still on the earth, and whose minds are still unconvinced that governments can perform miracles."

FACULTY SALARIES INCREASED

PROVIDENCE, Rhode Island.—Salaries of the teaching staff at Brown University were increased yesterday at the annual meeting of the corporation. The advances were: Professors, \$4500 to \$6000; associate professors, \$3500 to \$4000; assistant professors, \$2500 to \$3500; instructors, \$1200 to \$2000.

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FRENCH HANDLING OF NEW PROVINCES

In Alsace-Lorraine Government Is Showing Much Wisdom by Adopting Decentralization Though Grievances Still Exist

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—It was not to be supposed that Alsace-Lorraine could revert to France without certain difficulties being experienced, and inquiry would show that although the change-over has been accomplished as satisfactorily as could be reasonably expected, the inhabitants of these two provinces have still a number of grievances.

For nearly fifty years they have been under German administration, which differs entirely from French administration. The necessary transformation has to be made cautiously. Otherwise people are shaken out of their accustomed ways. The government is on the whole showing much wisdom and is endeavoring to practice a system of decentralization. That is to say that although traditionally everything is administered through Paris, for the purpose of Alsace-Lorraine Strasbourg is made the capital, and the local authorities are given a much higher importance and more extensive powers than is the case in other regions of France.

Mr. Millerand's Discretion

There are six principal complaints which come from Alsace-Lorraine. The first is the departure of Alexander Millerand. It will be remembered that before he became Premier he was High Commissioner of the two provinces. In that capacity he performed really remarkable work. The conditions were onerous. He had, as it were, to remake the departments, and he showed the utmost discretion.

Unfortunately other duties called him away when his plans had only just been begun. To replace him was not easy. To discover a man who would understand the soul of these provinces—necessarily very different from the soul of France—was too much to expect a second time. His successor, in the opinion of the people of Alsace-Lorraine, has not shown the same comprehension. He is an experienced administrator, but his experience has been gained in the colonies—and there is some feeling against the idea of a colonial administrator in the recovered provinces.

It is an open secret that the régime has been sometimes too severe and sometimes too lax. It permitted a considerable incursion of undesirable Frenchmen whose only object was to exploit the country.

The second complaint is that although in one sense it was an excellent thing to set up a local administration, it would be better to subdivide the zone as in other parts of France instead of directing everything from Strasbourg.

The Religious Question

The great question, however, is that of religion. The people are almost without exception ardent Roman Catholics, while in France the church has been separated from the state, and religion has been banished from the schools. In all kinds of ways the two conceptions clash, and the susceptibilities of the people are often offended. It is plain that the methods that obtained in other parts of France cannot be applied at once, and any attempt to do so will only create bad feeling. The population insists that the children should receive a religious instruction.

The language problem is also one which requires the most delicate handling. Unhappily there are officials who have been brought into the district who do not seem to realize that French has not been generally spoken for many years. They show their displeasure when the people do not speak French. There are too many minute rules, too many vexatious measures. It is not hard to understand the point of view of both the administrators and the administrated. You cannot make people change their habits in a moment, and on the other hand the officials, trained in French offices, have acquired the purely French manner, which is apt to run to interminable declarations, forms to fill, and formalities to observe.

High Cost of Living

Naturally, the cost of living is also a subject of complaint. At first the people were specially favored, and the sudden difference in prices has surprised them. Yesterday, as one observer remarks, they paid 1 mark for that which today costs them 5 or 6 francs. Yesterday they had everything in abundance, today they see the trains pass, taking the foodstuffs which were once destined for them across the Rhine. Not only foodstuffs are lacking, but above all coal.

The big factories particularly complain of the coal shortage and the workers who are affected repeat the

story. Hence there is discontent on the part of the manufacturer and on the part of the masses. As previously remarked, there has been too much speculation and profiteering. "We are not a colony," declare the Alsations with indignation. It is true that speculation and profiteering exist elsewhere, but they are inclined to feel that they are being specially exploited.

Nationality Problem

Lastly, there is the problem of nationality. Alsations are grumbling about the presence of great numbers of undoubted Germans. Those Alsations who are especially proud of being French are especially indignant with the influence of the German inhabitants. It is undoubtedly true that some genuine Alsations were, when the districts were taken over, regarded with suspicion by the French. Many residents were in fact branded as undesirable and even deported. Probably in the majority of these cases the suspicion was justified, but it remains true that while good French subjects feel themselves under a ban, full-blown Germans are carrying on intrigues, providing discontent, and exploiting the smallest faults of administration.

It is always a satisfactory sign when the authorities recognize what is taking place, and the attention that has been attracted to this subject of the administration of Alsace-Lorraine in Paris may be taken as a promise of further efforts to remove all cause of grievance. Frank realization and open discussion of faults are infinitely better than the suppression of these complaints.

SHORT WORK WEEK IN NEW SOUTH WALES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—Labor is aiming boldly at a 44-hour week—where it is not seeking a 44-hour week! The New South Wales Trade Union Congress has issued a manifesto declaring that the rank and file of the working class is in complete accord as to the necessity for a shorter working week.

"Organized Labor is facing a great issue," says the manifesto, "and complete success will only be assured by loyalty and cooperation." The building, furnishing and iron trades are cited as organizations which are taking action, or intending to do so. The manifesto continues:

"An eight hours' day (or 48 hours per week) was achieved as far back as April, 1856, in Melbourne, and later

THE IRISH SPINNERS COME BACK

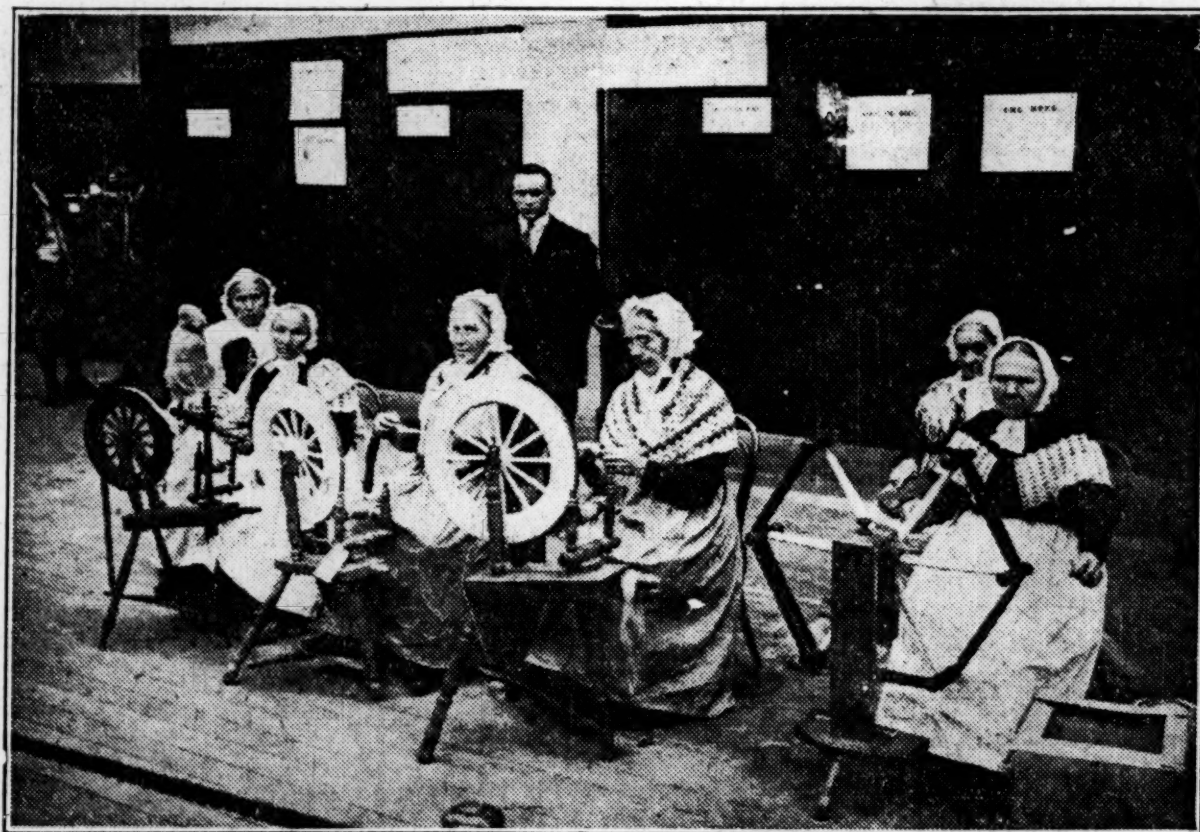
By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland—By far the most entertaining section in the Spring Agricultural Show of the Royal Dublin Society this year was that devoted to the "Scutchers' Camp," or the demonstration of wool and flax spinning being given by about 60 workers, many of whom speak only in their native tongue. The spinning indus-

try, which had been in existence since the time of St. Patrick, had almost died out in Ireland until it was revived in the eighties by Mrs. Hart in Donegal, and within the past two years by Father Conefrey, the Curate of Killoe, County Longford, who is at the exhibition superintending his workers.

Fortunately for Father Conefrey's enterprise, he had in his parish some women who had been spinners in their

spinning wheel of the past, come once again into its own, bidding fair to be the fashion of the present age. As was the custom in the good old days before machinery with an iron rod drove hand labor from the field, the Irish spinners at the agricultural show work to the music of the fiddle and the pipes, supplied by a native orchestra, and at intervals, to break the monotony, they dance merry Irish measures. In this way visitors have the opportunity of witnessing a four-hand reel danced by two young men and two peasant white-haired women as "light of foot as a wild roe." Truly it has been said that "in Ireland the heart is always young." The spinners,



Working to the music of fiddles and pipes

© Maunday, Dublin

dancers and all wear snow-white caps tied to sky-blue ribbons, grey, brown and white woolen shawls, broad calico aprons and skirts ranging from grey to bright red in color, and nearly all the garments have been woven by themselves.

Among the various wheels on view were the "reel" used to wind the spun yarn into a hank; the flax-wheel; one that winds the flax into a roll called a "silver," and samples of the old peddler's wheel still used in Galway. At a cottage loom of this description a native presided weaving home-spuns from wool. A cottage linen hand-loom from Antrim was lent by the Dublin National Museum of Science and Art to the "Scutchers' Camp."

The wool used in the spinning at Killoe is undyed and is consequently warmer and more durable than dyed wool, and is unfadable and unshrinkable. But the most important point of all is the promise of the industrial independence which such a revival holds for the country in years to come.

Ireland's world-famed pedigree stock is represented by Shorthorns, Aberdeens, Herefords, Keries and Jerseys. Specimens of the new "British Friesian" is exciting considerable interest. The Friesian, imported in recent years from Holland, has prospered marvelously in England, and also in Canada where the yield of milk from one cow reaches as much as 64 quarts per day or 10 times more than that of the average cow in Ireland. So far the Irish Department have not imported the Friesian strain.

The display of agricultural implements and machinery, and other labor-saving mechanical devices, is more comprehensive and up-to-date than anything of the kind yet seen in Ireland, where much of it has been made. The new apparatus for milking—almost human in its efficiency—attracted special attention. It is a hopeful sign of the times that the Irish farmer sees the need of progress in his direction now that he is up against the labor and cost-of-production problems. If he is to hold his own in the world's markets. Some cross-channel and Dutch firms are exhibiting in this class.

The Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction have a most interesting educational department all its own, showing the up-to-date possibilities in fowl farming; in dairying, which includes some very fine specimens of Irish cheeses entitled "Cheddar," "Derby" and "Caerphilly"; and in the culture of vegetables, fruit trees and bushes with flourishing specimens innumerable growing in a demonstration plot. A notable exhibit illustrated the difference between wheat and tomatoes raised without artificial forcing, and those raised with the help of a mixture of superphosphate and nitrate of soda, the latter showing about three times the progress of the former.

The working class has thus marked time during the last two generations and meekly witnessed the transformation of industrial enterprise to what it is today, and, whilst directly responsible for the great improvement in those directions, gained not one hour of added leisure time in return.



The pre-power-loom spinning wheel

© Maunday, Dublin

throughout the industrial districts of the colony. For 64 years, therefore, the workers have stood on the same ground as those pioneers, and have been remarkably tolerant of conditions which have rapidly outgrown the times through which they lived. Since that date the era of machine production and commercial development has witnessed an extraordinary high collective output of labor, reducing, in effect, the relative cost of the production of commodities and services.

"The working class has thus marked time during the last two generations and meekly witnessed the transformation of industrial enterprise to what it is today, and, whilst directly responsible for the great improvement in those directions, gained not one hour of added leisure time in return."

LABOR TRIUMPH IN NEW SOUTH WALES

At Recent Elections Labor Came Back With 42 Pledged Members Out of House of 90

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian News Office

SYDNEY, New South Wales—The political situation in New South Wales—in which a Labor Government is now in power—is full of interest to students of industrial politics. At the

system of party government. The arrangement, however, miscarried.

Mr. Levy, the Speaker in the previous Assembly, is generally admitted to be the best man for the position, and the Labor half of the House is willing to support him. Mr. Levy, a Nationalist, will accept the position, it is understood.

Deadlock Avoided

An announcement by the Progressives, a party which broke away from the Nationalists in order to obtain more consideration for rural interests, destroyed the hope of causing a deadlock over the Speakership. They expressed their willingness to support the new Labor government in any legislation which they considered for the benefit of the country. In a speech to his constituents at Wagga, an important southern center, Mr. Beeby, the deputy-leader of the Progressives made a statement in which he said: "The first action of the Sydney press after the election was an attempt to coerce the Progressives into union with the Nationalists. When this failed, attempts were then made to persuade the Progressives to throw in their lot with the National Party to keep the old government in power, but the Progressives stood for no party when it came to the best interests of the country."

"The Progressives, whilst maintaining their entity, will give the present government a fair chance, and if the legislation is put forward in the best interests of the country, the Progressives will assist to have it placed on the statute book. If, on the other hand, any wild legislation is produced, or if the Ministry allows itself to be swayed by the extreme element, the Progressives will assist to oust them from office. But it has no intention of defeating the government merely because it is a Labor government. The Progressives believe that the country comes before any party."

Increasing Education Vote

Labor is already taking steps greatly to increase the vote for education. Nearly all the country schools have been very much overcrowded, and considerable expenditure is called for.

Mr. McTiernan, the newly appointed Attorney-General, is instituting a searching inquiry into the prosecution of 12 I. W. W. prisoners who are serving sentences for arson and conspiracy. If sufficient grounds can be found to warrant it, their cases will be reopened for a third inquiry. The intention, it is pointed out, betokens profound distrust of judicial procedure. The extremists, however, demand the unconditional release of these prisoners, while the government is determined to proceed according to law. The Progressives do not object to a reopening of the case, but would strenuously oppose any illegal action.

Other activities of the new government have been mainly directed to vigorous searching of the records left by their predecessors in office.

OUTLOOK IN OVERALL MOVEMENT IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, England—According to the views of the tailoring trade in London, it is not believed that the overall movement will become the vogue in England. A member of a West End tailoring establishment in London considers that England is far too conservative to readily accept the overall habit, even to defeat the "profiteers." "The ordinary Englishman," he says, "hates show and being looked at."

"I do not say," he added, "that a certain number of people will not adopt the new fashion—some people will adopt anything as long as it is unusual. For 20 years I have been satisfying the sartorial whims of the beaux of the neighborhood—and in my view, men are even more fussy than women about their clothes. From the experience so gained, my emphatic opinion is that, should the overall habit gain popularity, the very pioneers of today would be the first to discard it."

The Middle Class Union, however, is an earnest exponent of the opposite view. "Something must be done to put down profiteering," a representative of the Union states, "and we think we are strong enough in numbers, if all our members adopt overalls, to make a very appreciable difference in prices."

The overalls worn by the Middle Class Union staff certainly lacked nothing in neatness. Some of the men favored the "all-in-one" suit, others the separate jacket and trousers, and both looked equally well. The ladies looked very well in their overalls. It was pointed out that for ladies a variety of colors could be utilized.

FAVORABLE CROP REPORTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—Crop conditions throughout western Canada's prairie provinces as of June 10 date indicate the best condition of grain crops at corresponding periods for any year since 1904, which year's June period has held the record as ideal, only being once approached in the season of 1912. Reports covering over 200 points in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta show a much more encouraging situation than was the case in 1915, which was the Canadian west's bumper crop year. The general condition of wheat is excellent and in localities where the seeding was late the plants are healthy and vigorous. Nearly 50 per cent of the reports show the crop to be a week or 10 days ahead of last year in development. The reports indicate 95 per cent of the oat crop was seeded by the first week in June. A heavy seeding of barley is reported and a marked increase in flax. Most of this increased acreage is new breaking.

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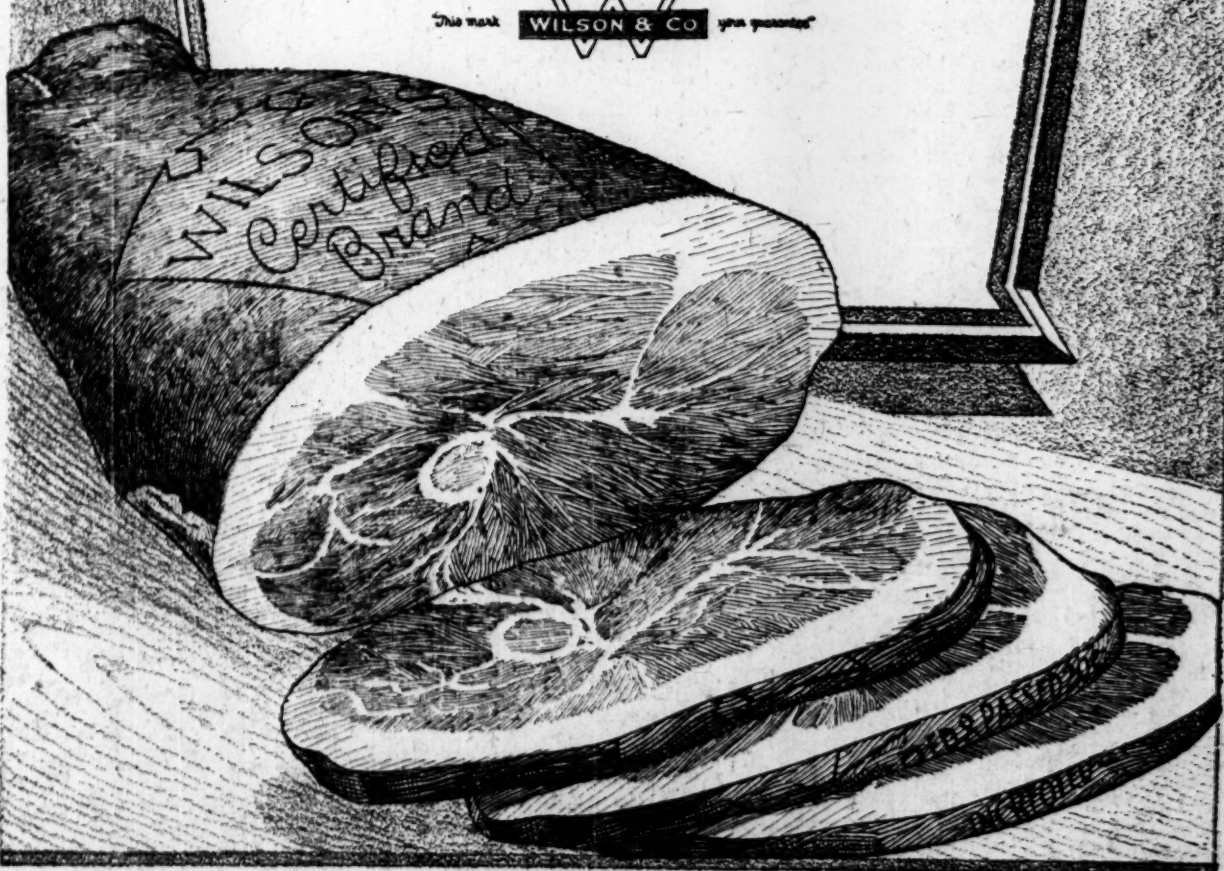
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INDUSTRIAL FUTURE AWAITING CYPRUS

Britain's Gift to Greece, Held in
Turn by Many Nations,
Should Prove a Valuable Possession if Properly Developed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Many changes and proposed changes of territory occurred through the late war and not the least interesting of these was the offer by Great Britain to Greece of the island of Cyprus, in return for the proposed intervention of Greece in the Dardanelles. This bargain was not consummated and Cyprus remains British. However, the proposal has focused attention on this, the third largest of the Mediterranean islands.

The island of Cyprus, rich in historical and mythological associations, was annexed by Great Britain in November, 1914, on the rupture by the latter of her relations with the Ottoman Empire. Prior to that date the island was, nominally, under the suzerainty of the Sultan of Turkey, to whom a yearly tribute of £37,800 was supposed to be paid as revenue. This was in addition to £5,000 annually on account of state lands, and in kind 4,166,220 oke of salt (an oke equals 2.8 pounds). However, as France and England were obliged to meet the deficiency on the Turkish loan of 1855, guaranteed by those two countries, the amount of the yearly payment to the Sublime Porte was sequestered and retained in part payment of the deficiency.

Features of Cyprus

The natural features of Cyprus are pronounced, and consist, mainly, of broad plains and mountain ranges. These ranges, of which there are two great chains, approximate more or less east and west. The northern chain, which runs from Cape St. Andrea for a distance of 100 miles to Cape Kormakiti, cannot boast of the elevation of the southern range, and the greatest height attained is only about 3,200 feet. The line consists of a rocky ridge, rugged and unbroken, along all its great length.

The southern mountains, of greater altitude, though not of so continuous a character as the northern, rear their peaks from Cape Drepano in the west almost to the southeastern extremity of the island. The total length of the island is 140 miles (including a narrow strip of territory five to six miles wide which runs out into the Mediterranean for no less than 40 miles. This extremity, as will be seen if a map is consulted, carries the northern chain of elevations to the sea. The width of the island varies from 30 to 60 miles. The total area is 3,584 square miles.

Famous Forests

A broad plain lies between the two ranges of mountains described, and is called the Mesaoria. There is little doubt that nearly all this plain would yield a rich harvest if cultivated, but the northern part is the only portion on which considerable crops are grown, and the greater area is open and uncultivated, and gives the impression of consisting of barren downs. Right back in the misty past, this same area was celebrated for its vast forests, which not only covered the mountainous country but also the flat lands at the foot thereof. So dense was this clothing that great difficulty was experienced in clearing portions of the land for cultivation. These forests for long supplied the Greek rulers of Cyprus with material from which were constructed their fleets. The whole of the Mesaoria is now quite treeless and empty, and the highest and central heights of the range, known as Mt. Olympus, alone show a covering of pine woods. The rivers are not important, the most notable being that which in the past was called the Pedaeus. This stream rises in the southern mountains, traverses the Mesaoria, turns eastward, and flows into the Bay of Famagusta.

Another river, also rising in the mountains of the south, proceeds westwards to the Bay of Morphou. These streams—torrents in the wet seasons—become mere water courses in the summer, and Pedaeus does not even reach the sea in the latter season but forms stagnant marshes. The fertility of the soil of the island has from time immemorial been considered almost without rival, and has caused the territory to be regarded as most desirable.

Political Vicissitudes

Cyprus has naturally, having regard to its central situation in the Mediterranean, passed through many vicissitudes politically, but its very early history, which goes back to the time when the world was almost in its infancy, is obscured in the mists of the past. It has been established, however, that those wonderful colonists, the Phoenicians, were there at a remote period, the exact time of which it is not possible to specify. The Greeks, too, have left trace of occupation at a period contemporaneous with the Phoenicians, and the former apparently established dominance over the latter.

It has, however, been definitely accepted that the Egyptians 600 years B. C. acquired the island which, 75 years later, became a province of the Persian Empire. In 387 B. C. Evagoras, King of that portion of Cyprus known as Salamis, became independent of the Persians and ruled over the greater part of the island. Shortly after the passing of Evagoras and his

son, the territory again came under the sway of the Persians. Later still the island declared in favor of Alexander, whose power passed to the King of Egypt, Ptolemy.

A Gift of the Lion-Hearted

After losing the island to Demetrius, Ptolemy again assumed his rule and Cyprus was regarded with appreciative eyes by the Greek kings of Egypt, who appointed as governors the leading men of their kingdom. In 58 B. C. the Romans came on the scene, and Cyprus became a Roman province. When the Roman Empire was partitioned the island became tributary to the Byzantine emperors, under whose rule it remained for no less than seven centuries. In 1195, at the time of the Third Crusade, King Richard I of England seized the island.

It was afterward given by the English King, as compensation for the loss of Jerusalem, to Guy de Lusignan, and for almost 300 years he and his successors ruled. The year 1487 saw the island under the Venetian Republic, whose sway was maintained for 80 years. The Turks, under Sultan Selim II, then appeared and, after strenuous efforts, became masters of the situation. The history from that time presents no great feature of interest, and the island remained under the sovereignty of the Turks right up to the date already mentioned, namely, November, 1914, when the British formally annexed the territory.

Properly cultivated and developed, Cyprus should prove a possession of much value, and is capable of exporting a variety of products. The principal productions are various kinds of grain, linseed, sesame, olives, silk, carobs, cotton, hides, wool, sponges, semac seeds, aniseed, salt and gypsum. Of the total exports over 25 per cent goes to Great Britain and the same country exports to the island a like proportion of the total quantity of imports.

Form of Government

The home government is represented by a High Commissioner, by whom the local government is carried on, assisted by a Legislative Council, consisting of 18 members, of which 12 are elected, and the remaining 6 are "official" members. The island has six administrative and legal divisions in each of which districts a commissioner presides. The legal aspect is represented by an English judge, who, in each of the six districts mentioned, presides over a Court of Law. Apart from these six courts there is a Supreme Court for the whole island at the head of which are two English judges.

Up to 1905 Cyprus did not possess a single really good harbor, but in that year was opened at Famagusta, after much important work, an inner harbor which is accessible to steamers. Light gauge railways now connect Famagusta with other important towns in the island, which promises to go forward to greater productivity and prosperity.

MINERS STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SANDON, British Columbia—With the wage strike in the Slocan mining district one month in effect, of the three sets of interested parties—the One Big Union, the operators, and the International Union of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers—the One Big Union is probably most satisfied with the situation. The district is tied up, and one of the half dozen mines operating has come to terms with it on the basis of an increase of 50 cents a day and blankets furnished.

The operators, except for the management of the Silver Smith, have ignored the existence of the One Big Union, but have made terms with the international organization, which has declared the mines fair, and is doing its best to furnish them. Naturally this challenge has been accepted by the One Big Union. In this case the agreement names an advance of 75 cents a day in the scale, but accompanies this by a 25-cent advance in board. An interesting feature of the agreement is that provision is made for regular conferences between the union and the operators, and for arbitration in case of disputes.

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SOME FACTS ABOUT TOURING IN SPAIN

Scarcity of Hotels Results in Exorbitant Tariffs—More Accommodation Needed to Meet Demands of Visitors

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Before Spain can take anything like proper advantage of the new tourist movement that is directed toward it, and which has already resulted, as stated, in this country at the present moment being more packed with foreign visitors than ever in its history before, there will have to be built a hundred more good hotels, and two or three hundred would not be too many. A dozen are needed in the capital, the same in Seville, and they are needed in varying numbers in every city and town in the peninsula. At the present moment there are not more than 20 really first-class hotels in all Spain; perhaps that is indeed a liberal reckoning.

Spain was short of hotels before the war, and the bad accommodation in this respect was one good reason why tourists were so often shy of the place. The first really first-class hotel in Spain was established only a matter of some 10 or 11 years ago, this being in Madrid. It was followed quickly by another, and the effect of these two establishments in various ways, on the quickening of the life of the home community, and the attraction of good moneyed people to Spain, was such that there was a speedy determination on the part of Spanish promoters to do the same in other parts of the country. Seville being especially considered. But this determination faded in the old Spanish way, and it has been left to foreign promoters to go about the hotel construction in the country.

Tariffs Exorbitant

The results of the paucity of hotels are various. In the first place there is not room in the best, for those travelers who need the best and most up-to-date accommodation. The hotels are full to overflowing and the overflow has to do the best it can in the second-class establishments, as to which a good word has to be said later. The further and inevitable result of the demand being greater than the supply is that the tariffs at the best hotels are exorbitant. Once upon a time Spain was one of the very cheapest countries in which to travel. For 10 pesetas a day one could be well housed and fed, and it mattered little in such circumstances if there was a Spanish flavor about it all.

One still hears wonderful travelers' tales about the cheapness of lodging at some places in the south such as Malaga and smaller places in Andalusia. Without doubt living heretofore can be cheaply done by those who do know how to do it and have no very strong prejudices, but for good and comfortable accommodation, the kind of thing that leaves no sense of the discomfort and uneasiness in the minds of British and American travel-

ers, the wanderer can make up his mind beforehand that he will have to pay, and pay well.

Prices Have Often Been Trebled

The excuse of the hotel-keepers is that the cost of everything is now twice as great as it was before the war. This may pass, although a careful examination into the economics of the situation shows that it is an exaggeration. But these hotel-keepers have in a large proportion of cases not increased their charges by 100 per cent, but have often trebled them and even more than that. In a word, they are taking advantage of the new Spanish boom in touring, and something short-sightedly are gathering in all the pesetas they can, having little regard to the future.

In Madrid at the present time there are only four first-class hotels, and one of these, being one of the oldest hotels furnished up, barely comes within the qualification. For a single room with a bath 35 pesetas a day must be paid as a minimum, and that includes nothing but the room itself. The simple "desayuno" in the morning costs 2 pesetas 50 centimos, and each full meal afterwards 10 pesetas.

Every Extra Charged For

With extras, the guest therefore, doing things at the minimum, will have nothing left out of 60 pesetas a day, which means nearly £3 in English money. If he wants something better in the way of special rooms and comforts, he must hand over more pesetas. Every extra is charged to the fullest extent.

It is the same in everything, but the worst and most aggravating feature of the whole thing is the extent to which the tipping scandal has been established and has grown at these new Spanish hotels. There is probably nothing like it anywhere at the present time, and the circumstances are such that, with the managements conspiring, the traveler, however determined and courageous he may be, is practically helpless in the matter, unless he is sufficiently courageous not to mind being the central figure of a scene in a public part of the hotel.

Servants are Duplicated

Italy was one of the worst places in Europe for the tipping evil before the war, but Italy at its worst was not so bad as are some of the Spanish hotels at the present time. In making this statement one has particularly in mind the best hotels in Madrid. Here, servants to the rooms are duplicated for relief purposes—two camereros, two doncellas, two criados—six serv-

ants to the bedchamber, all demanding their tips and, as far as impudence and ingenuity can assist them, seeing that they get them to the full. Two lift men, two or three concierges, porters, two head waiters, and an army of subordinate waiters, who all see that they take turns in the serving of the guests so that they become qualified.

And there are many others and they all have to be tipped on the higher scale, so that the poor guest on making his departure finds himself mulcted in absolutely hundreds of pesetas. As a case in point, one visitor, after a short stay, having paid close on 300 pesetas in tips, and finding that a two days bill at the office was still to be settled, asked for it and was told that it would be sent out to him, as it indeed was, by a servant who had attended him only once or twice, but who was now summoned by the management for the special purpose of delivering this account and obtaining the expected tip that was plainly asked for.

Only Nominal Wages Paid

The servants, not merely the waiters in the restaurants, but the women who attend the bedrooms, say they are paid only the most nominal wages and they have been informed that they must look for their proper remuneration from the guests. It may be remarked that all this is after all only what happens elsewhere and what was to be expected, to which, the reply of an old traveler is that it is worse here than elsewhere, and that Spain at the beginning of her new tourist time is making a mistake. A feeling of rebellion is growing up among the travelers, and some depart muttering "Never again."

It is not only in Madrid that the charges are high; they are correspondingly exorbitant at every place that the traveler most wants to visit. Seville is another bad case. The English speaking travelers are always recommended to one of the only two hotels which are described as first-class. As a matter of fact in the full and proper sense neither of them is first-class, and also neither is very much better than several others in the place to which the travelers are not sent, and which are much cheaper. Both these two are old hotels which have somehow gathered a certain tradition about them, and are almost exclusively patronized by the foreign wanderers.

Prices Go Up Very Much

The manner in which they take

advantage of the special popular festivals in Seville, when the city is crowded with Spaniards coming in from many parts, and by the foreigners, is amazing. The wanderers develop an exaggerated idea of the crowded state of the city, as the result of these hotels being considered the only ones, and the demands upon them as their result, so much more than they can sustain. Consequently up go the prices to the most remarkable extent. Perhaps never in the history of Seville has the city been so crowded as during the recent Feria, and on that occasion the hotels were asking 60 pesetas for the most moderate accommodation, even in an annex, while in many cases they demanded a guarantee that the voyager would remain in the hotel for not less than a week, and in some cases 10 days was named.

As a matter of fact Seville, like other cities in the south, abounds in small hotels and pensions, and some of these are remarkably good. They have improved vastly in recent years and travelers need no longer be afraid of being housed in small rooms,

and having garlic ladled over all their food. The places are clean and nice, and the food wholesome and, as one might put it, international, while some of the houses have an Andalusian character—the patio for instance with its cool refreshing beauty—that is lacking in the hotels. Those who are not given up entirely to luxury would do well to consider this idea.

ENFORCING THE MOTOR LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

WINNIPEG, Manitoba—As a warning to drivers of motor cars who are failing to observe the traffic laws, Magistrate Sir Hugh John Macdonald has commenced to impound the cars of persons convicted of speeding. In the case of four drivers found guilty of exceeding the limit of 15 miles an hour within the city, he intimated that, unless more respect was shown for the speed laws, the fines would be increased and the time for which the motors would be impounded would be lengthened.

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MUTUAL HELP AS KEYNOTE OF TRADE

Representative of Supreme Council at Geneva Conference Says Cooperative Movement Lends Itself Directly to This Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor.
MANCHESTER, England—Fifteen countries were represented at Geneva, where the central committee of the International Cooperative Alliance met to discover future activities, and the feeling of the British delegates is that the decisions of the alliance, if carried into effect, will have far-reaching results which will do much to bring the world back to more normal conditions.

That the meeting was looked upon as an important one by the Supreme Economic Council was seen in the presence, at the conference, of Mr. Wise, the British representative on that council, who was there with the full knowledge of his government, and who addressed the delegates at some length on the economic conditions of Europe. In the course of his address Mr. Wise made the following statement: "The trade of the immediate future has to be on the basis of mutual help, and the cooperative movement lends itself directly to this purpose. It is for you to consider how far your international movement can be utilized for the purpose of organizing, encouraging and assisting, the exchange of commodities on the basis I have indicated." Much of the business of the conference was done in private, but it is known that important steps have been taken which ardent cooperators believe will carry the movement still farther along the road to the cooperative commonwealth.

A Hopeful Future

"There is every reason for hopefully regarding the future of international cooperation," said a delegate who attended the conference to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor; "for work has been done which, should it bear fruit, will lay the foundation for a great international cooperative wholesale society, and establish a powerful international cooperative trading system which we firmly believe will do much to lift the burdens which are oppressing humanity today. Of course, there is a great deal of preliminary work to be done, and at present we can only move slowly owing to the disturbed economic conditions of Europe, but we hope by careful organization to bring immediate relief to the more distressed areas of Europe."

Mr. Wise, the British representative of the Supreme Economic Council, who, as already pointed out, addressed the meeting, drew a very sorry picture of the economic plight of Europe, but he expressed his belief that the position could be remedied in time; and while he did not believe there was any specific cure for the conditions, he thought there were many things that might be done to make the situation easier. There was, for instance, an immediate need for the exchange of goods between country and country, as a means of restarting international trade, the financial exchange having broken down.

Russian Cooperation

Mr. Wise was also hopeful of reopening trade with Russia and expressed the idea that the cooperative movements of other countries would render all the moral support and material assistance possible. He said that he was quite confident himself that a way would be found to secure Russian cooperation. The cooperative movement is the only organization which Mr. Wise believes can possibly carry on trade by barter, as they are not profit seekers, and no doubt he is right, but the difficulty is to get a start.

If Russia, for instance, would send hides to England, which are needed there, in return England could send her cloth, or any other merchandise she might require, to the exact value of her hides. England cannot send goods until she is sure of a return for her outlay, much as she would like to help in the work of reconstruction, because the money is not available to do it on any large scale. Once, however, this system of barter gets thoroughly started its effects will be accumulative, and industry will soon be got under way again in the stricken areas.

"It is interesting," Mr. Wise said, "to find that the officials of the various

relief funds such as the 'Save the Children Fund' are beginning to see that they can put these funds to more practical use, by utilizing factories and workshops to which raw materials could be sent. This would have the double advantage of providing work, and supplying the needs of the people. Agricultural implements could also be bought, and the people set to work on the land. In this way also, would productive industry get a start again." Asked what he thought of the prospects of the early establishment of an international cooperative wholesale society, the delegate previously re-

ferred to said, "There is no doubt that the international cooperative wholesale society will come along in due time, but how soon it is difficult to say, as there are obstacles to be overcome before such a society can be firmly established. We have, however, made a beginning by arranging for an interchange of goods between the wholesalers of the various countries, and in this way we hope to develop a system of international cooperative trade, which will lay the foundations of a great international cooperative wholesale society."

The arrangements referred to are

embodied in the following memorandum which was adopted by the special meeting of the various wholesale societies' representatives assembled at Geneva:

(1) "That, as a preliminary toward the realizing of an International Wholesale Society, the first step should be the concentration of all cooperative effort in each country, so as to form one body with which the wholesale societies in other countries may communicate and arrange direct business."

(2) "That each cooperative whole-

sale society be invited to form an export department in order that, by specialization, they would become conversant with the requirements of co-operators in other countries through inquiries made, and, therefore, in due course would be able to anticipate their desires by sending patterns, samples, and prices of what surplus productions they had to offer, or could obtain and ship to advantage."

(3) "That invitation be extended to all cooperative wholesale societies to associate themselves with this scheme, and to supply any informa-

tion, which may be mutually beneficial."

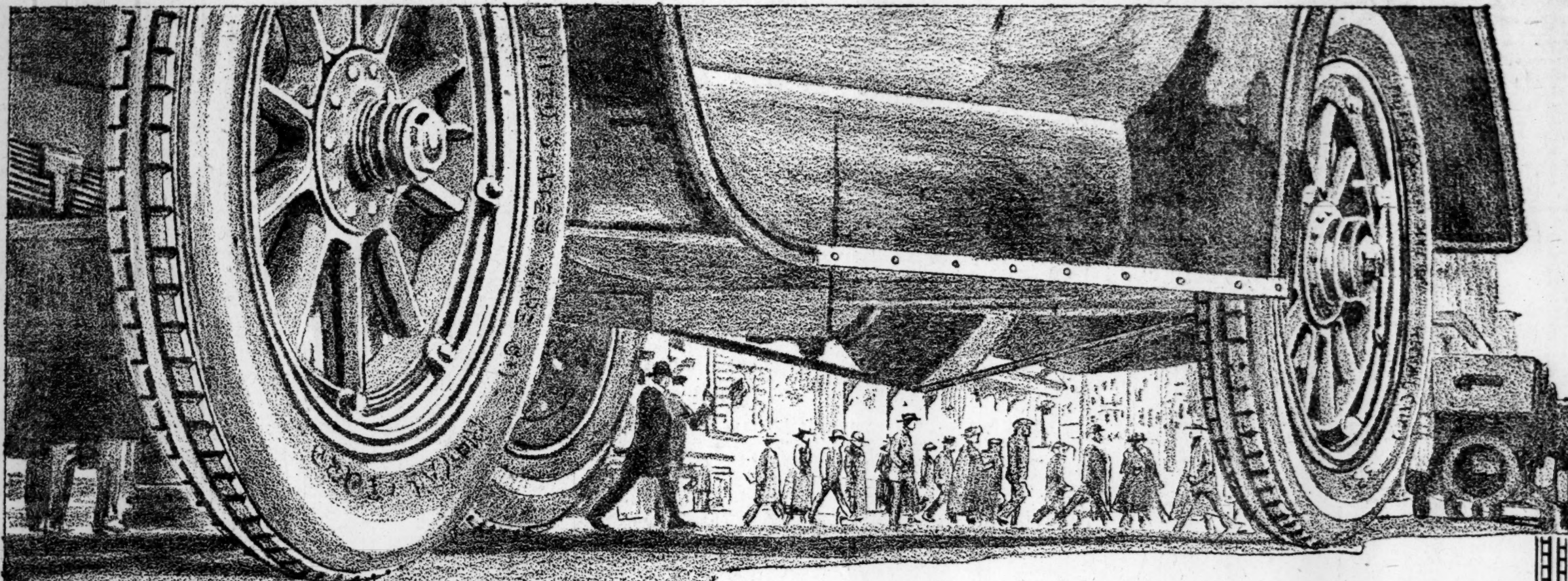
(4) "That where experience indicates that an article could be jointly purchased with advantage, arrangements shall be made by the committee to focus orders through one buyer."

(5) "That a central bureau be organized for the collection of statistics and the circulation of information and details, which would assist in developing and carrying out these arrangements; and that it be established under the Cooperative Wholesale Society in Manchester."

CENSUS INQUIRY SOUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—The Chicago Association of Commerce will ask for an investigation by the United States Census Bureau to account for the discrepancy between the federal and city figures in the count of Chicago's population. The figures announced by the Census Bureau give the city a population of 2,701,212, while the city figures are 2,884,827. The census authorities in Washington will be called upon for a tabulation to explain the difference in the two counts.



Millions of Dollars for Uniformity

LISTEN some time when motorists are talking about their tire records.

You will hear as many varied experiences as there are men to tell them.

Some dealers offer the tire user an allowance to "square" the tire that didn't come through.

But car owners are beginning to look upon allowances as a symptom of something wrong rather than a remedy.

In 1903 one of the factories of the United States Rubber Company laid the foundation for saving millions of dollars annually to car owners by building—so far as the knowledge

of this company goes—the *first automobile cord tire ever made in America*.

From then on it took to itself a possibly heavier responsibility measured both in money and judgment than the tire world had put upon anybody.

First in building the cord tire the United States Rubber Company was likewise first—and alone—in bringing to its manufacture a *uniformity standard that takes every U. S. Royal Cord out of the limited mileage class*.

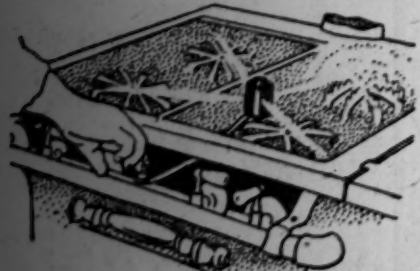
The United States Rubber Company operates the *only cord fabric mill*, owned by any tire manu-

facturer anywhere—designed, built and equipped by this company for the spinning and weaving of cord tire fabric, and for nothing else.

It is the only maker of tires that produces its own plantation rubber in adequate quantities—rubber *identical in quality pound after pound*.

The cord idea, in the judgment of this company, is the greatest of all fundamental tire economies.

Today anybody can make cord tires. But having the cord idea and *delivering the physical service* of that idea are two entirely different things.



ASK YOUR
GAS CO.
"RUTZ"
TOUCH
A BUTTON
LIGHTS ONE OR ALL BURNERS
WITH THE TOUCH OF A BUTTON
MILWAUKEE GAS SPECIALTY CO.
5017 Clybourn St., Milwaukee, Wis.

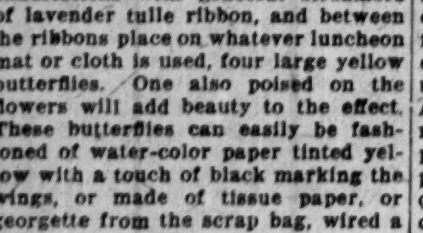
KOOSCH'S
EXCLUSIVE
Milliners
2201-2203 WISCONSIN ST.
CORNER 22nd STREET
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"Say it with Flowers"
E. WELKE CO.
"The House of
Roses"
728 Upper Third Street, MILWAUKEE, WIS.

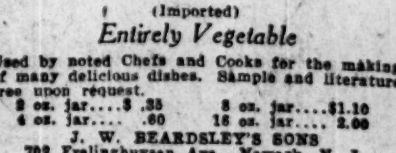
U. S. Royal Cord Tires

United States Rubber Company

In the same class are the new burlap, usable for curtains, door drapes, screens, shirtwaist boxes and like. Not plain color burlap as we used to know it. Dear no! This is French vase and flower patterns "art" burlap, in all-over verdure, pestry designs of brown and green, blue and tan and rose, and so on. One has to see it to appreciate all



ance, which doesn't sound very attractive until you see it relieved by a diamond motif of rose and blue and ordering bands of the same. The jeweler would be a block pattern of the three colors. Some people have always steered clear of willow chairs because the willow groans so on receiving one. The enamel, however, on



KNOX

BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

WALL STREET IN ELECTION YEARS

Stock Market Fluctuations Invariably Forecast and Discount the Outcome of the Presidential Struggle

NEW YORK, New York—Wall Street is looked upon by many as the barometer of the future events it is supposed to discount from three to 12 months in advance by means of market fluctuations.

As a forecaster of developments affecting the country's trade and commerce Wall Street holds a reputation for accuracy. Its ability to forecast and discount by market movements the outcome of presidential elections is traditional.

Wall Street seems to be of opinion that 1920 will be a Republican year, with a bull market, the rise to continue some time after the election if previous Republican victories can be taken as a basis. It is held that the problems that confront Washington for solution were never more difficult. The greatest of them is the inevitable readjustment downward of finance and industry with the least possible shock to business.

Price Movement in 1900

The nomination of William McKinley in 1900 was followed by two years of rising prices. The low average for 20 railroad stocks in June, 1900, was 72.99, and by September 9, 1902, the averages had advanced 56.37 points, to 129.36.

For the 12 industrial stocks the low average in June, 1900, was 53.68. From this level there was an advance of 24.55 points to 78.23, reached June 17, 1901. Wall Street started in early 1901 to discount the industrial depression which culminated in 1901. The railroads continued to advance in the face of the decline in industrial shares.

In June, 1904, Roosevelt was re-nominated. The low average for that month for 20 railroad stocks was 94.15. An upward swing in stocks followed and the advance was continued to January 22, 1906, the average on that date reaching 138.36, a gain of 44.21.

Twelve industrials advanced from an average low of 48.08 in June, 1904, to 103.00 January 19, 1906, a gain of 54.92.

Taft was nominated in June, 1908. The June average for 20 railroad stocks was 97.96. The rise continued over 1 1/2 years, the average August 14, 1909, reaching 134.46, a gain of 36.50.

The low for 12 industrial stocks in June, 1908, was 71.70, and November 19, 1909, they were 100.52, a gain of 28.82.

Downward Trend Develops

Then came the nomination and later the election of Wilson, in 1912, followed two months or more later by a protracted downward movement, which lasted nearly two years and culminated with the closing of the stock exchange when war in Europe was declared. Before Wall Street started to discount the election of Wilson there was a moderate advance in the 20 railroads, 8.24 points, which culminated October 5, 1912. The 12 industrials advanced from the low of June 5.33 points, the rise ending on September 30, 1912.

On Wilson's reelection a smash occurred in security values that carried the average for 20 railroads down to the lowest level in a decade, and averages for industrials to the lowest level in about 10 years with exception of the average recorded when the stock exchange reopened for business December 12, 1914.

In 1916 Wall Street was more or less divided as to the outcome of the election. It is possible, however, that the rise in industrials between the nomination and election date was due largely to the great prosperity for industrial companies growing out of the war.

The course of the stock market over the next four months may forecast the November election results. However, election influences so far as the market is concerned may be offset by extraordinary and unforeseen economic currents, notably money, labor, inflation, rising living costs and the realization that a readjustment downward is bound to start in sooner or later.

COPPER CONTRACTS PLACED BY FRENCH

NEW YORK, New York—French consumers have contracted to purchase 75,000 tons or 168,000,000 pounds of copper. This is the biggest individual sale for export since 1918, and involves approximately \$32,000,000, based on the present market price of the red metal.

The Copper Export Association will handle the business for American producers. French consumers will take approximately 3000 tons or 6,720,000 pounds monthly for two years to come. In the case of a previous sale of 22,000,000 pounds to French consumers, which is included in the present sale, a new contract calls for payment of the current market price at the time of shipment.

Buyers are given 90-day credits, with the option of exercising three 90-day renewals. In other words, French consumers have a year from the time of shipment in which to pay for the copper.

NEW YORK STOCKS

Yesterday's Market	Open	High	Low	Last
Am Can.....	40	40 1/4	40	40
Am C & F.....	128 1/2	128 3/4	127	127 1/2
Am Inter Corp.....	84	84 1/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Am Loco.....	98	98 1/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Am Smelters.....	60 1/4	60 1/2	60	60
Am Sugar.....	125 1/2	125 3/4	125	125
Am Tel & Tel.....	94 1/4	94 1/2	94	94 1/4
*Am Woolen.....	97 1/2	98 1/4	97 1/2	97 3/4
Anacosta.....	56 1/2	56 3/4	56 1/2	56 3/4
Atchafalaya.....	78 1/2	79 1/4	78 1/2	79
At Gulf & W I.....	161 1/4	161 3/4	159 1/2	159 3/4
Bald Loco.....	117 1/4	117 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
B & O.....	30 1/2	31	30 1/2	31
Barrett.....	146 1/4	150 1/4	145 1/4	149
Bea Steel B.....	90 1/4	91	90	90
Can Pac.....	112 1/4	113	112 1/2	112 3/4
Cent Leather.....	66	66 1/4	65 1/2	65 3/4
Chandler.....	99	99 1/4	98 1/2	98 3/4
Chic M & St P.....	31 1/4	32	31 1/2	31 3/4
Chic R I & Pac.....	36	36 1/4	35 1/2	35 3/4
Chico.....	30 1/4	30 1/2	30 1/4	30 1/2
Corn Products.....	82	83	82 1/2	82 3/4
Cuba Cane Sug.....	53	53 1/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Cub C Sug pfd.....	79 1/4	79 3/4	79	79
End-Johnson.....	87 1/2	88 1/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Gen Motors.....	23 1/2	23 3/4	23 1/2	23 3/4
Goodrich.....	63	63 1/4	62 1/2	62 3/4
Ins-Paper.....	76 1/4	77 1/4	76	76
Inspiration.....	53	53 1/4	52 1/2	52 3/4
Kennecott.....	26 1/4	26 1/2	26 1/4	26 1/2
Marine.....	31 1/4	31 1/2	31 1/4	31 1/2
Marine pfd.....	87 1/4	88 1/4	87 1/2	87 3/4
Mex Pet.....	177 1/4	178	176 1/2	176 3/4
Midvale.....	42	42 1/4	41 1/2	41 3/4
Mo Pac.....	24 1/4	24 1/2	24 1/4	24 1/2
N Y Central.....	68	68 1/4	68	68
N Y N H & H.....	28 1/4	28 1/2	28 1/4	28 1/2
No Pacific.....	70 1/4	71 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/2
Pan Am.....	102 1/4	102 3/4	101 1/2	101 3/4
Pan Am Pet B.....	97	97 1/4	97	97 1/4
Penn.....	38 1/4	38 1/2	38 1/4	38 1/2
Penn-Arrow.....	50	50 1/4	49 1/2	49 3/4
Pitt-Alegre.....	103 1/4	103 3/4	102 1/2	102 3/4
Read-Brown.....	84 1/4	84 3/4	83 1/2	83 3/4
Rep I & Steel.....	92	92 1/4	91 1/2	91 3/4
R Dutch of N Y.....	118 1/4	118 3/4	116 1/2	116 3/4
Sinclair.....	31	31 1/4	30 1/2	30 3/4
So Pac.....	91 1/4	91 3/4	91 1/4	91 3/4
Studebaker.....	68 1/4	68 3/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Tex Co.....	47	47 1/4	47 1/4	47 1/2
Tex & Pac.....	49 1/4	49 1/2	49 1/4	49 1/2
Transcont Oil.....	14	14 1/4	13 1/2	13 3/4
Un Pac.....	113 1/4	113 3/4	112 1/2	112 3/4
U S Rubber.....	94 1/4	94 3/4	93 1/2	93 3/4
U S Steel.....	93 1/4	93 3/4	92 1/2	92 3/4
U S Realty.....	58 1/4	58 3/4	57 1/2	57 3/4
Un Copper.....	67 1/4	67 3/4	66 1/2	66 3/4
Vanadium.....	84 1/4	84 3/4	82 1/2	82 3/4
Westinghouse.....	49 1/4	49 3/4	48 1/2	48 3/4
Willis-Over.....	18 1/4	18 3/4	18 1/4	18 3/4
Worthington.....	68	68 1/4	67 1/2	67 3/4
Total sales 218,800 shares.				

LIBERTY BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Lib 5 1/2.....	91.90	92.00	91.80	92.00
Lib 5.....	85.50	85.60	85.40	85.50
Lib 4 1/2.....	85.00	85.10	84.90	85.00
Lib 4.....	84.50	84.60	84.40	84.50
Lib 3 1/2.....	84.00	84.10	83.90	84.00
Lib 3.....	83.50	83.60	83.40	83.50
Lib 2 1/2.....	83.00	83.10	82.90	83.00
Lib 2.....	82.50	82.60	82.40	82.50
Lib 1 1/2.....	82.00	82.10	81.90	82.00
Lib 1.....	81.50	81.60	81.40	81.50
Lib 1/2.....	81.00	81.10	80.90	81.00
Vict 5 1/2.....	95.68	95.78	95.58	95.68
Vict 5.....	95.68	95.78	95.58	95.68

FOREIGN BONDS	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-French 5s.....	99 1/4	99 1/2	99 1/4	99 1/2
C Paris 5s.....	92 1/4	92 1/2	92 1/4	92 1/2
C of Copenhagen 5 1/2.....	75 1/4	75 1/2	75 1/4	75 1/2
Un King 5 1/2.....	94 1/4	94 1/2	94 1/4	94 1/2
Un King 5.....	89 1/4	89 1/2	89 1/4	89 1/2
Un King 4 1/2.....	84 1/4	84 1/2	84 1/4	84 1/2

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Henry Hents & Co.)
NEW YORK, New York—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July.....	37.45	37.75	37.40	37.45
Oct.....	34.50	34.77	34.20	34.55
Dec.....	32.18	32.52	32.05	32.30
Jan.....	32.45	32.75	32.20	32.57
March.....	32.05	32.26	31.78	32.07
May.....	31.47	31.62	31.25	31.60
Spots 32.25 unchanged.				

NEW YORK, New York—The board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange have removed the 200-point trading limit on daily transactions in the current month on and after the 15th instant. The ruling to be in full force after Monday, June 21.

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Henry Hents & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, Louisiana—Cotton prices yesterday ranged as follows:

	Open	High	Low	Last
July.....	37.45	37.75	37.40	37.45
Oct.....	34.50	34.77	34.20	34.55
Dec.....	32.18	32.52	32.05	32.30
Jan.....	32.45	32.75	32.20	32.57
March.....	32.05	32.26	31.78	32.07
May.....	31.47	31.62	31.25	31.60
Spots 32.25 unchanged.				

NEW YORK CURB

Stocks	Open	High	Low	Last
Aetna Explos.....	14	14 1/4	14	14 1/4
Allied Packers.....	10	10 1/4	10	10 1/4
Cleveland Motors.....	60	60 1/4	59 1/2	60 1/4
Cities S Bkrs cfs.....	25 1/2	25 3/4	25 1/2	25 3/4
Houston Oil.....	70	70 1/4	69 1/2	70 1/4
Gen Asphalt.....	73	73 1/4	72 1/2	73 1/4
Invincible Oil.....	37	37 1/4	36 1/2	37 1/4
Inter Petrol.....	33	33 1/4	32 1/2	33 1/4
Peoples Motors.....	35	35 1/4	34 1/2	35 1/4
Summit Petrol.....	17 1/4	17 1/2	17 1/4	17 1/2
Submarine Boat.....	12 1/4	12 1/2	12 1/4	12 1/2
Un Retail Candy.....	14 1/2	14 3/4	14 1/2	14 3/4
White Oil.....	29	29 1/4	28 1/2	29 1/4

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Open	High	Low	Last
Anglo-Am Oil.....	22	22 1/4	21 1/2	22 1/4
Gulf Signal.....	47	47 1/4	46 1/2	47 1/4
International Pet.....	33	33 1/4	32 1/2	33 1/4
Ohio Oil.....	200	200 1/4	199 1/2	200 1/4
Prairie Oil & Gas.....	540	540 1/4	539 1/2	540 1/4
S O of Cal.....	210	210 1/4	209 1/2	210 1/4
S O of Ind.....	665	665 1/4	664 1/2	665 1/4
S O of N.....	481	481 1/4	480 1/2	481 1/4
S O of N Y.....	375	375 1/4	374 1/2	375 1/4
Vacuum.....	275	275 1/4	274 1/2	275 1/4

CHICAGO BOARD

(Reported by C. P. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.)	Open	High	Low	Close
July.....	1.77 1/4	1.79 1/4	1.76 1/4	1.77 1/4
Sept.....	1.67 1/4	1.69 1/4	1.66 1/4	1.67 1/4
Oct.....	1.02 1/4	1.03 1/4	1.01 1/4	1.02 1/4
Nov.....	.84 1/4	.85 1/4	.83 1/4	.84 1/4
Dec.....	.62 1/4	.63 1/4	.61 1/4	.62 1/4
Jan.....	.52 1/4	.53 1/4	.51 1/4	.52 1/4
Feb.....	.42 1/4	.43 1/4	.41 1/4	.42 1/4
Mar.....	.32 1/4	.33 1/4	.31 1/4	.32 1/4
Apr.....	.22 1/4	.23 1/4	.21 1/4	.22 1/4
May.....	.12 1/4	.13 1/4	.11 1/4	.12 1/4
June.....	.02 1/4	.03 1/4	.01 1/4	.02 1/4

LONDON PRICES

LONDON, England—Consols for money 4 1/4, Grand Trunk 5 1/4, De Beers 2 1/4, Rand Mines 2 1/4, bar silver 49 1/2, an ounce, money 4 1/4 per cent. Discount rates, short bills 6 1/2 per cent; 3-months bills 6 1/2 per cent.

STOCK MARKET DULL AND PRICES HEAVY

With total sales approximating 300,000 shares trading yesterday on the New York Stock Exchange was almost the dulllest of the year. The opening was irregular, a conspicuous feature being a drop of nearly 6 points in Crucible Steel on a sale of 1000 shares. Other stocks were inclined to improve, but later a heavy tone developed. Business was very quiet in the late trading and the closing was weak. American Car & Foundry had a net loss of 2 1/4, American International 1, American Woolen 1 1/4, Bethlehem 1 1/4, Ghandler 1 1/4, Crucible 1 1/4, Cuba Sugar 1 1/4, Goodrich 1 1/4, Republic Steel 1 1/4, Royal Dutch 1 1/4, Utah Copper 1 1/4, Barrett gained 4 and Endicott-Johnson 2 1/4.

The Boston exchange was closed on account of Bunker Hill Day.

UNLISTED STOCKS

(Reported by Philip M. Tucker, Boston, Massachusetts)

MILL STOCKS	Bid	Asked
Amoskeag.....	83	84
do pfd.....	75	77
Arlington Mills.....	93	98
Bates.....	280	285
Brookline Mills.....	250	255
Charlton Mills.....	210	215
Columbus Mfg Co.....	240	245
Dartmouth Mfg Co.....	320	325
Dwight.....	1450	1455
Edwards Mfg Co.....	125	125
Everett.....	215	215
Farr Alpaca.....	260	260
Flint Mills.....	240	240
Great Falls Mfg Co.....	155	155
Hamilton Mfg Co.....	160	170
Hamilton Woolen.....	110	110
Home Bleach & Dye Wks.....	27	27
do pfd.....	83	83
King Philip Mills.....	250	250
Lancaster Mills.....	122 1/2	130
Lanett Cotton Mills.....	285	285
Lawrence Mfg Co.....	170	170
Lincoln.....	175	200
Union Cotton Mfg.....	175	185
Manomet Mills.....	115	115
Mason Cotton Mills.....	150	150
Merrimack Mfg Co.....	113	117 1/2
Nashua.....	150	150
Nashua Mfg Co.....	120	120
Naumkeag.....	150	200
Nonquitt.....	105	110
Pacific Mills.....	160	165
Pepperell.....	213	215
Saco-Lowell Mfg Co.....	260	260
Salmon Falls.....	110	110
Sharp Mfg.....	165	165
do pfd.....	105	110
Tremont & Suffolk.....	262	275
Union Cotton Mfg.....	250	250
U S Worsted 1st pfd.....	80	85
Wamsutta Mills.....	120	120
West Point Mfg Co.....	370	380
York Mfg Co.....	220	220

WOMAN SEEKS TO BE AN ALDERMAN

Mrs. Barnett Is Second in Election to Fill Vacancy on Middlesex County Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—A recent vacancy for the Middlesex County Council brought forth six nominations, one being a woman—Mrs. Henrietta Octavia Barnett, who was nominated by the one woman member of the council, Mrs. How Martyn. The election aroused much interest and the galleries were filled with women identified with public work, who greatly desired that the county should have the benefit of Mrs. Barnett's long and valuable experience in social work throughout England.

Each nomination was allowed a few minutes in which to present the claims of the nominees to the suffrage of the council. Although the election of a woman alderman for Middlesex would be an innovation, Mrs. How Martyn remarked, it would be in harmony with the world's new outlook and new ideas, and it was only just, she considered, that out of 19 aldermen for the county, one should be a woman.

Qualifications Strange

The qualifications for the office of alderman, Mrs. Martyn said, were strange, namely, a peer of the realm or long years of service on the council. If Mrs. Barnett had had her desert she believed that she would have been created a peer of the realm long ago, but long years of service as a councillor did not of themselves apparently seem sufficient qualification for the office.

It savored rather like a Sunday school prize for long attendance, and it was little wonder that the London County Council and the County Council of Manchester were considering the question of abolishing the position of alderman altogether. Mrs. Martyn affirmed that Mrs. Barnett had as fine a public record as any woman in the country. She had rendered many valuable services in education, housing, the welfare of children, and in a literary capacity.

If a system of proportional representation prevailed Mrs. Martyn believed that there would be no doubt of Mrs. Barnett's election, for those who did not give her their first vote would certainly give her their second. As, however, the first count was the final count, it would be quite likely that whoever was elected would win on a minority vote.

Election Would Please Everyone

Mrs. Barnett's election would please everyone a great deal, and it would please everyone a little. The desire of every councillor should be to search Middlesex for the best citizen to fill the vacancy and the most highly qualified citizen; in the opinion of many representative people Mrs. Barnett was, without doubt, the best citizen for that office. Fitness as well as justice demanded her election, Mrs. Martyn concluded.

Other supporters of Mrs. Barnett called upon their fellow councillors to emerge from the atmosphere of yesterday and move with the trend of modern thought. Some of them would remember the lively meetings that were the rule before the advent of their present woman member, Mrs. How Martyn. It was the same with other councils since women had been elected to them; the meetings were now more orderly and the women members had been able to give the men good advice on the matters that came before them. Public Services Well Known

The House of Commons, it was considered, was all the better for the presence of its one woman member and councillors could not help but admit that Mrs. How Martyn's advice had been good for the Council. How many of the councillors were known outside their immediate district? Mrs. Barnett was not a local personage; she was known throughout England for her public services and was considered greatly superior to any man in the Chamber.

Those nominating other candidates believed that the finest training for an Aldermanship was given in the Council. The subsequent voting resulted in Mrs. Barnett coming second on the poll with 10 votes against the successful candidate's 15—a minority vote in an electorate of 44, as Mrs. How Martyn had forecasted.

HOME HANDICRAFT IN WOMEN'S INSTITUTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—Home handicraft has won the enthusiastic support of women's organizations everywhere and has been greatly encouraged by the headquarters of the National Federation of Women's Institutes. Since the movement began in 1915, various institutes throughout the country have taken up this branch of educational work spontaneously, and its importance has now reached a stage which seems to call for definite control.

With this in view, an industries sub-committee has been established, in order to promote and coordinate that side of the federation's work. Various considerations have proved the necessity of supervision. Institute workers, in their eagerness to produce, have not invariably taken pains to secure excellence. This defect was accentuated by the war-market, which rested content not only with second class goods, but even with goods of a third and fourth quality. As a result, the need for acquiring a proper standard of workmanship has not been everywhere realized. The National Federation of Women's Institutes is, therefore, faced with the serious problem of bringing up to standard the products of institute industries already established.

Handicraft work is of various types. Institute members have been most

successful in toy-making, straw-plaiting, basket-making and in the manufacture of wash-leather gloves. Weaving, spinning, knitting and needlework have also been practiced. As its aim is in furthering handicraft has not hitherto been purely educational, the National Federation has not yet attempted to set up a central trading center for institutes, nor does there appear to be any very great demand for such a center. The work is usually disposed of among institute members, but in cases where the total produce cannot be so absorbed, local trading centers have been formed, and shops have been opened to dispose of the goods.

At present the chief need of women's institutes, so far as handicrafts are concerned, has been for qualified teachers. The National Federation hopes to meet this want by means of its newly established Guilds of Learners in Handicraft. Guild schools are to be held for the training of teachers in three branches of the home industries, and the provision of qualified instructors in the home industries will be, it is considered, a great step toward raising the standard of work.

OVERSEAS WOMEN HEAR LADY ASTOR

Delegates to Women's Temperance Convention Told of Need for Honesty in Pursuit of Ideals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England—The first of the women's great congresses to be held this year—the World Women's Christian Temperance Union convention—has come and gone, leaving the impression of a great work planned and much accomplished. The force represented by that vast body of women united in high purpose, has made its mark on many of the women's organizations, not directly connected with the temperance movement, and women are gradually beginning to align themselves politically on the question. In England, although powerful sections of the Labor Party have declared for the nationalization of the drink traffic, many others are warmly supporting local option on the New Zealand basis, and this is the policy that seems likely to secure the adherence of the majority of those in other political parties, who wish to see the ultimate triumph of prohibition.

Interest Aroused

The interest aroused overseas in the election of the first woman member to the House of Commons, and the fact that Lady Astor, the undoubted friend of women, favors state purchase as the best means of achieving prohibition in England, led the British Dominions Women's Citizens' Union to invite Lady Astor to meet the overseas delegates to the women's temperance convention, so that they might have the opportunity of understanding Lady Astor's attitude toward public questions.

Miss Newcomb, honorary secretary of the British Dominions Women's Citizens' Union, in welcoming Lady Astor, spoke of the interest taken by women in all the dominions at the entry into the House of Commons of its first woman member, and of her work there; as of the gratitude felt, not only for her ceaseless watchfulness over all matters which specially concern women and children, but even more for the devotion with which she carried out her self-effacing work of paving the way for other women to follow where she had led. First Fruits of a Long Struggle

Mrs. Sutherland of South Africa, Lady Holder of Australia, and Mrs. Herabai Tata of India, followed Miss Newcomb in welcoming Lady Astor—who was the first fruits of the long struggle of women to win political recognition and a stimulus to the woman's cause, the cause of humanity and justice everywhere.

Lady Astor, in reply, rejoiced at the proof given, by those present, of the growing unity amongst women, for she could well understand the feeling of many that the first woman to enter the House of Commons should have been a British-born woman. It was good to see, too, the earnest desire to link still more closely the dominions overseas with the homeland, which would surely be a stepping stone to a wider world unity.

Lady Astor begged women not to be disappointed if she was not much in evidence in the House of Commons; if, apparently, she did not great work there. Her best work was in putting before individual members, often to their great surprise, the woman's point of view. To many, it was quite a new idea that women had a point of view.

In Pursuit of Ideals

Lady Astor also spoke of the supreme necessity for honesty in pursuit of ideals, of love of truth, love of our neighbors and moral fearlessness in the expression of one's opinion, as being of greater importance than rigid adherence to a particular set of views. The greatest of all things, she said, was love; a great deal was heard today about loving our brothers in other lands, and it was right that we should love them, but we had to be careful to see that love began at home—we could not love our brothers elsewhere if we didn't love our neighbor next door.

Although all the overseas visitors were opposed to the state purchase of liquor, they realized, from Lady Astor's address, that whatever stance she might take on drink or other public questions, she would be acting from a firm conviction that she was doing the best that was possible for the moment; and that her transparent honesty and desire to do the right thing, and her belief that righteousness alone exalted both individuals and nations, would make her a power for untold good in the public life of England.

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HOTELS, RESTAURANTS AND RESORTS

NEW ENGLAND

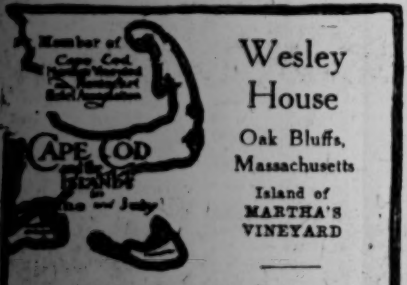


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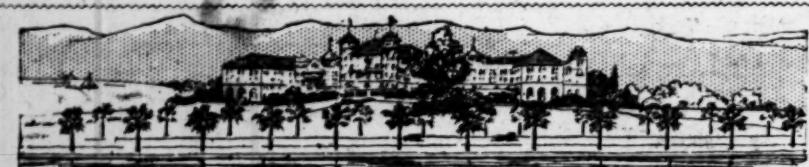
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COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

EASY VICTORY
FOR JOHNSTON

United States Lawn Tennis
Champion Defeats M. J. G.
Ritchie in Straight Sets in Lon-
don Championship Tournament

LONDON, England (Thursday)—W. M. Johnston of San Francisco, United States singles lawn tennis champion, defeated M. J. G. Ritchie in the fifth round of the London Lawn Tennis Championship Tournament here today. Johnston won in straight sets, 6-2, 6-2, 6-2.

Elimination of the veteran English internationalist, who won decisively from R. N. Williams 2d, of Boston, Massachusetts, yesterday, was regarded as an indication that the Californian had reached the height of his tennis form and will be a formidable contender for the British championships which begin at Wimbledon next Monday.

Johnston, paired with W. T. Tilden 2d, of Philadelphia, scored an impressive victory in the fourth round of the doubles. The American pair defeated the international pair, consisting of Randolph Lycett, of Australia, and H. R. Barrett, of England, 2 out of 3 sets, by scores of 6-4, 3-6, 6-2.

This was the strongest team the Americans have had to face in the tournament. Barrett has held the British singles and double championships several times during recent years while Lycett is one of the most prominent of the Australian players, with a record of having won many Antipodean, Continental and English championships on both open and covered courts.

Tilden was also victorious in the fifth round of the singles. He defeated R. I. C. Norton, 6-2, 7-5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	35	17	.673
New York	35	20	.643
Chicago	29	24	.547
Boston	24	25	.490
Washington	24	25	.490
St. Louis	25	27	.481
Detroit	18	34	.346
Philadelphia	16	39	.291

RESULTS THURSDAY

Boston 2, Detroit 1.
New York 7, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 12, Philadelphia 9.
Washington at Cleveland (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Boston at Detroit.
New York at Chicago.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.
Washington at Cleveland.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BOSTON, Massachusetts—Three of the four games scheduled to be played in the American League baseball championship race yesterday took place and two were won by eastern clubs, St. Louis being the only home team able to win a game and the Browns defeated Philadelphia 12 to 5.

Boston and New York were the eastern winners, the Red Sox defeating Detroit in a close game 2 to 1 and the Highlanders winning from the Chicago White Sox 7 to 2. Washington and Cleveland were idle on account of wet grounds.

ATHLETICS LOSE AGAIN

ST. LOUIS, Missouri—The Philadelphia Athletics gathered seven runs in the last three innings, but were unable to overcome the local team's big lead and lost 12 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 7 2 0 3 0 0—12 14 1
Philadelphia...0 1 1 0 0 0 2 4—2 18 0
Batteries—Sothern, Weiland and Billings; Hughes, Hasty and Perkins. Umpire—Connolly and Nault.

NEW YORK WINS EASILY

CHICAGO, Illinois—New York won an easy victory at the South Side grounds yesterday, defeating the Chicago champions, 7 to 2. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
New York.....1 2 3 0 1 0 0 0—7 7 1
Chicago.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Rush and Schang; Evans, O'Rourke and Hannan. Umpires—Wilkinson and Schalk. Umpire—Dineen and Friel.

RED SOX DEFEAT DETROIT

DETROIT, Michigan—In a close and exciting game, the Boston Red Sox defeated the Detroit Tigers yesterday. The score:

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
Boston.....1 2 3 0 1 0 0 0—7 7 1
Detroit.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—2 7 2
Batteries—Rush and Schang; Evans, O'Rourke and Hannan. Umpires—Wilkinson and Schalk. Umpire—Dineen and Friel.

NATIONAL LEAGUE STANDING

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cincinnati	29	21	.586
Brooklyn	28	21	.571
St. Louis	26	23	.526
Chicago	27	25	.519
Pittsburgh	23	25	.479
Boston	21	25	.457
New York	21	26	.447
Philadelphia	19	31	.382

RESULTS THURSDAY

St. Louis 1, Philadelphia 0.
Pittsburgh at New York (postponed).
Chicago at Brooklyn (postponed).
Cincinnati at Boston (postponed).

GAMES TODAY

Cincinnati at Boston.
Pittsburgh at New York.
St. Louis at Philadelphia.
Chicago at Brooklyn.

burgh at New York and Chicago at Brooklyn, were also postponed.

ST. LOUIS WINS SHUT OUT

Innings—1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 R H E
St. Louis.....0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 5 0
Philadelphia...0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 0
Batteries—Haines and Dillhoefer; Rixey, White and Whitely. Umpires—Harrison and McCormick.

RIFLE TEAM IS
TO SAIL SUNDAY

Seventeen Men Are Named to
Represent the United States in
This Sport at the Olympic
Games Next Month

NEW YORK, New York—The United States rifle team which is to represent that country in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium, this summer is scheduled to sail Sunday on board a United States transport. It will be the first of the United States Olympic teams to cross the Atlantic Ocean in this way. Lieut.-Gen. R. L. Bullard, commander of the Department of the East, will go in charge of the team.

Seventeen men have been named to make the trip as follows: First Lieut. T. G. Brown, United States Army; Capt. A. D. Rothrock, United States Army; Commander T. Osburn, United States Navy; Sergt. M. A. Fisher, United States Marine Corps; First Lieut. L. S. Spooner, United States Army; Sergt. H. L. Adams, United States Army; Capt. F. S. Hird, United States Army; Maj. E. G. Lindroth, United States Army; J. T. Lawrence, civilian; Second Lieut. Joseph Jackson, United States Marine Corps; Sergt. R. M. Henshaw, United States Marine Corps; Capt. W. F. Leushner, United States Army; Sergt. Dennis Fenton, United States Army; Gunner Sergt. O. M. Schriver, United States Marine Corps; Lieutenant Commander W. A. Lee, United States Navy; L. A. Neusslein, civilian; Lieut. P. S. Scofield, United States Army.

These men were selected following the trials held on the Marine range at Quantico, Virginia, and they are named in the order in which they qualified. The shooters will have at least two weeks' practice on the Olympic ranges prior to the international events at Beverloo, July 22 to 31. Inclusive, there are 12 shooting events on the rifle program in the Olympic Games, and the United States will be fully represented in each. In past Olympics it was compulsory to use the arms of the country holding the games, but in this meeting the shooters can select their own arms, as long as they comply with the rules. Telescope sights will not be allowed. Neither will a sling or strap. Belgian targets will be used, and the distances will be as near the announced measurement as possible.

In the Olympic events five shooters will be permitted to shoot for each nation in the individual events, and in the team events five men can substitute with two substitutes named. A substitute cannot replace a man after the event has begun.

Individual events will be at 300 and 600 meters. At 300 meters there will be 10 shots standing, 10 shots prone, with 2 sighting shots for each position. At 600 meters there will be 10 shots prone, with 5 sighting shots. The team events will be at 300 and 600 meters. There will be 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone at 300 meters, with 2 sighting shots for each. Ten shots prone will be shot at 600 meters and 5 sighting shots will be allowed. These events will be shot twice.

There will be individual and team events at 300 meters with small arms, with 40 shots standing, 40 shots kneeling or sitting and 40 shots prone in each competition, with 10 sighting shots for each change of position. With the small-bore rifle there will be a 50-meter event, individual and team, of 40 shots standing, with 4 sighting shots.

LIGHT WORKOUTS
FOR YALE OARSMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
GALES FERRY, Connecticut—Thursday morning only light workouts were given all the Yale crews on account of poor weather. In the afternoon the substitute crew and freshman went out together and raced for a short distance. The varsity and junior eights went out one-half hour later and practiced starts and raced for one-mile, the varsity winning by half a length.

Several members of the rowing committee arrived yesterday including Payne Whitney and his brother H. P. Whitney, the latter coming in his yacht "White Away." F. H. Lovejoy, captain of the junior varsity crew left for good and a new captain will be elected today.

All the members of the rowing committee who viewed the practice in the afternoon from the launches expressed themselves as being very well pleased with the showing made by the crews.

TRIAL YACHT RACE
AGAIN POSTPONED

NEWPORT, Rhode Island—The ninth race in the series between Resolute and Vanitie, to determine which shall defend the America's Cup off Sandy Hook next month, was again postponed yesterday because of weather conditions. Delayed Wednesday by lack of wind, the racing craft Thursday rode at anchorages drenched by a heavy rain and no attempt was made to take them outside.

Expectations are that, because of the double postponement, races will be held every day next week. Resolute now has five victories to Vanitie's three.

SPLENDID GOLF
BY MRS. FEITNER

Defeats Mrs. E. M. Knight in the
Semi-Final Round of the Met-
ropolitan Golf Championship
at the Greenwich Country Club

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The feature of the semi-final round of the women's Metropolitan golf championship at the Greenwich Country Club yesterday was the remarkable quality of golf played by Mrs. Q. F. Feitner of the South Shore Field Club. The former Miss L. B. Hyde returned to her old style of play with even greater improvement than in the past. From the start of her match with Mrs. E. M. Knight, the English player, Mrs. Feitner proved her superiority. She lost only two holes and she was able to ease off her game the last three holes. Even in the short game, where Mrs. Feitner is supposed to be weak, the English player was unable to equal her opponent.

Mrs. Feitner took first when her second shot landed on the green while Mrs. Knight required 3 for an inferior position. The next two holes were halved. Mrs. Feitner lost the next when a brilliant second shot, over the bunker, landed in a clump of bushes on the right and she was unable to extricate and had to pick up. Mrs. Feitner was more fortunate shot struck a stone in the long second hole and bounced back on the fair green and she took the hole when Mrs. Knight required three putts. They continued until the turn when Mrs. Feitner was 1 up. Then Mrs. Feitner began her most brilliant game and, out-driving Mrs. Knight on every hole, captured the tenth and twelfth in par. On the long fourteenth, she was up to the hole in 3, and then halved the hole. After losing the next by a wild second shot out of bounds over a stone, she was on the green, she finished the match on the seventeenth, landing near the hole in 3, while Mrs. Knight did not reach the green until her fourth shot.

The other match was an easy victory for Miss Georgianna Bishop, who disposed of Miss Elizabeth Hardin of Essex County Country Club, New Jersey, in easy fashion. Miss Hardin was playing for the first time in the championship and made an impressive showing; but Miss Bishop proved much too strong, taking the first two holes, the first in one less than par. After being 5 up at the turn she finished the match on the fourteenth when Miss Hardin required a 9.

The matches were played on heavy greens so that accurate play was necessary. Mrs. Feitner's showing thus was even more impressive. The summary:

WOMEN'S METROPOLITAN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Semi-Final Round
Miss Georgianna Bishop, Brookline Country Club, defeated Miss Elizabeth Hardin, Essex County Country Club, 5 and 4.
Mrs. Q. F. Feitner, South Shore Field Club, defeated Mrs. E. M. Knight, Garden City Golf Club, 3 and 1.

UNITED STATES ARMY
RIDING TEAM NAMED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington News Office
WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Selections for the United States Army riding team to compete in the Olympic Games at Antwerp, Belgium,

was announced on Thursday by the War Department. The team includes nine members, and will sail on June 21. It will take 16 horses abroad. Selection was by competition and the team is as follows:

Capt. W. C. Short, cavalry; Capt. B. T. Merchant, cavalry; Capt. I. S. Martin, cavalry; Capt. Sloan Doak, cavalry; Capt. V. P. Erwin, field artillery; Capt. K. C. Greenwald, field artillery; Capt. H. D. Chamberlain, cavalry; Capt. J. A. Barry, cavalry and Capt. W. West, cavalry.

**OARSMEN ENTER
FINAL PRACTICE**

Remarkable Similarity in Averages of the Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse and Pennsylvania Crews at Ithaca, New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

ITHACA, New York—Today finds the oarsmen of Cornell, Columbia, Syracuse and Pennsylvania universities going through their final practice work of the 1920 season in preparation for the annual regatta of the Intercollegiate Rowing Association which takes place on Lake Cayuga tomorrow afternoon. It is expected that they will work with light and chiefly confined to racing starts and limbering-up rows.

Much interest is being taken in Coach C. E. Courtney having selected his heavy eight to row in the big varsity race instead of the light one which had secured victories over Harvard and Yale. The heavy crew has been doing fine work during the past few weeks. By placing the light eight in the junior varsity race it looks very much as if the Red and White would have little difficulty winning that race.

Statistics which have been issued concerning the varsity crews show remarkable similarity in averages. Cornell has an average age of 21, height 6 ft., and weight of 169½ lbs. Pennsylvania's is, age 21.3, height 5 ft. 11 in., weight 169 3-8. Syracuse's is, age 21 3-8, height 6 ft. 1-2 in., weight 170 5-8. Columbia's is, age 22, height 6 ft. 1 in., weight 165 pounds.

Columbia's final varsity seating, which is a great improvement, follows: Bow, Antonio Ruffalo 21; No. 2, R. A. Curry 21; No. 3, Ralph Swineburn 20; No. 4, Paul Cawlico 20; No. 5, Donald Herman 21; No. 6, Sidney Waldecker 21; No. 7, Lansing van Houten 21; stroke, Capt. Duncan Eys 20; coxswain, Arnold Ford 20.

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Mrs. Chambers' win was an event in itself for it had begun to appear as if there were no lady player in the United Kingdom who was capable of contesting the supremacy of Miss Ryan. Miss Ryan has had an almost uninterrupted sweep of successes in the earlier tournaments of the season; but she was no match for her conqueror in the Surbiton meeting and was beaten 6-4, 6-2. With Mrs. Chambers in such good form, and the appearance, by now, considered certain, of Miss Suzanne Lenglen, to defend the world title at Wimbledon, the prospects of some good fare being provided at the end of June for all followers of tennis who are able to secure a seat at the All-England club, are very two.

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FOOTBALL SEASON**

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BELFAST, Ireland—The Irish association football season just finished has in many respects proved a remarkable one. From an international standpoint, with Ireland at the bottom of the association championship, it would seem as if the game had deteriorated in Ireland; but it must be remembered that Ireland drew with England and Wales even though badly beaten in Glasgow by Scotland.

When the very limited resources of Ireland are considered, it must be conceded that Irish football is going splendidly. The interest in the Irish league is as great as ever. Belfast Celtic again won the championship, beating the seven other teams by a clear three points. Distillery being second. In the Belfast City Cup Linfield won after 14 games by 7 points above Celtic, who were second, and moreover, Linfield did not lose a match. This, however, was Linfield's only big success as the team was defeated in all the other competitions.

It is a matter for extreme regret that disorder which seems peculiarly rife at Irish football games at several points broke out afresh. The Irish Cup has been withheld as the result of the disorder, for Belfast Celtic have entered an action at law to determine the legality of the Irish Football Association's action in removing them from the ties.

In Dublin St. James' Gate quite swept the decks. They won the Irish Intermediate Cup promoted by the I. F. A. and in the competitions they captured the Leinster Senior Cup, the championship of the Leinster Senior League and the Dublin Metropolitan Cup, which is a big record, especially as Bohemians were also competing. Of course it must be pointed out that Shelburne did not compete in the Leinster

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THIRTY-THREE MEN
WILL TRY FOR TEAM

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LONDON, England—The British Association Football Team which will take part in the Olympic Games from August 29 to September 5, will be selected after a preliminary trial match from among 33 players. Unless changes are made at a later date, the men who will furnish the final 11 and the reserves are:

Goal—J. F. Mitchell, Manchester University; E. H. Coleman, Dulwich Hamlet; G. Wiley, Belmont Mines Athletic.
Backs—J. S. F. Morrison, Cambridge University; A. J. Knight, Portsmouth; B. H. Gates, London Corinthians; C. Salmon, Old Wulfrunians; A. Brooker, Sutton Court; H. P. Ward, Oxford University; Halfbacks—K. R. G. Hunt, Corinthians; Max. Wosnam, Manchester City; C. W. Harbridge, Reading; J. E. Payne, Leytonstone; G. Atkinson, Bishop Auckland; A. H. G. Butcher, Oxford University; J. E. Ashton, Cambridge University; J. Donaghue, South Bank; T. Wainwright, Northampton; Capt. H. A. Hambleton, Army; C. B. Julian, Old Westminsters; F. Heap, Bury; R. W. Gandar-Dower, Casuals.

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ORONO, Maine—James Baldwin, of South Dennis, Massachusetts, has been appointed athletic director

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EDUCATIONAL

SCHOOLS IN MEXICO

Criticism By a Mexican

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
BERKELEY, California.—"The recent announcement that Salvador Alvarado might be named secretary of the treasury in the new provisional government of Mexico lends renewed interest in his career as Governor of Yucatan, in which state he initiated many startling Socialistic ideas," says Herbert I. Priestley, Assistant Professor of Mexican History and Assistant Curator of the Bancroft Library at the University of California.

"His most recent declaration is his large book, 'La Reconstrucción de México,' in which he advocates a number of the unworkable economic ideas peculiar to his school. But he has given much space to study of the educational problem of his country, a study full of harsh criticism, much good common sense, a generous appreciation of educational methods employed in the United States, and a worthy desire to effect something for the decrepit educational system of his native land. His subtitle is 'An Appeal to the Peoples of America.' Therefore, while his attacks are calculated to make Mexicans squirm, since it is his purpose to arouse them to action, he deserves a hearing, Professor Priestley continued.

"The whole problem of national salvation is posited in the spread and improvement of education, a task in which Carranza's government was derelict. First, then, if education is to be the panacea, the Indian must have first attention, though here we encounter at once the 'vicious circle,' for the Indian cannot be raised socially unless he be educated, but he cannot be educated unless first raised socially.

The Indian of Mexico

"Yet the Indian of Mexico is dextrous and intelligent; he quickly learns to run complicated machinery, and is superior to the halfbreed politicians who seek to dominate him. Whenever speaks of Juárez, Altamirano, and Ramirez, pays tribute to the latent powers of the Mexican Indian. He must have, then, genuine education, first in agriculture and trades, that he may earn a decent living, and be free from the influence of politicians who exploit him in the army, or agriculturists who exploit him in the field.

"The problem of the Indian is not a separate question, but a phase of the general educational problem, for the Indian composes the vast majority of the citizenry. Hence it is not strange that Alvarado emphasizes the need of enforcement of the obligatory education laws which all the Mexican states have on their statute books. Dead letters, all. He claims that of 100 pupils who enter the first year, only 50 enter the second; 25 enter the third, 12 the fourth, and eight the fifth, while only four continue until the sixth and last year. The figures are probably ideal and not actual. But they indicate that primary education in Mexico is a flat failure. The authorities should enforce the attendance laws, and the period of attendance should be extended so as to include children to the age of 14. A crying need is for a keener social conscience concerning the law, for the authorities and even the parents are notoriously lax in its enforcement. The state itself should assume the burden, for the home environment is too often inimical. Probably hunger is as potent, we might say.

Other Countries Studied

"For the socially derelict, parental schools, juvenile courts, and all the paraphernalia with which we are familiar in the United States are invoked by the author as desiderata. In short, it is somewhat amazing to see the familiarity with which Alvarado cites the experience of the United States and other countries in their attempts at solving their social difficulties. It puts to shame the knowledge of Americans concerning things Mexican. The author has envisaged, at least theoretically, the huge educational problem which confronts his country.

"But, alas! Mexico has so few teachers who have this social vision! In primary, secondary and professional schools all the struggle has been over empirical pedagogical practices, over theories of education. Mexico has never tried to import educational experts, or to educate her own teachers in foreign parts. She has sought everything from books, French books. The pupils become mechanical chatterboxes on all topics of human knowledge; they read and write, but they have no vocational aptitude, nor even the modesty to prevent their attempting whatsoever kind of employment when they leave school. They know everything, but how to do nothing!

"The General proceeds to take resounding 'whacks' at each of the Mexican educational institutions in turn. The kindergarten scarcely exists; he does not mean the infants' schools, with their unsympathetic teachers for whom he has a savage contempt, but the Froebelian schools, of which there are a few, where coercion is exercised over the infant character under the pretext of 'scientific' method.

"In the kindergartens they do at least play, but in the primary schools the prison discipline of silence is regnant, and everything is done except to educate. The Pedagogical Congress of 1889-90 instituted a number of reforms, vocal music, gymnastics, military exercises, object lessons, and phonetic reading. These continued until the revolution, since the inception of which education has been on the retrograde. Partisan politics has placed incompetents in school admin-

istrative positions to the injury of the properly trained teachers.

"The normal schools are, like the primary ones, formal pedagogical laboratories; they have not been able to produce the kind of teachers Mexico needs.

"These exaggerated comments, embodying a truth, are gloomy enough, but Alvarado finds vocational education in a still worse state. The schools of arts and trades have usually been failures for want of organization and direction. The vocational type of school should be directly imposed upon the superior primary schools, for children who are to live by labor are entitled to be taught to perform it. It is this wholesome doctrine of intelligent work, plus his advocacy of national and administrative honesty, that gives the book an air of sincerity.

Vocational Training

"The criticism of the escuelas preparatorias is also directed against their formalism, their intellectualistic, methodistic instruction under the influence of the positivism of Comenius, that theorist's plan of instruction by experimentation. The curricula of these schools, beginning with mathematics and ending with logic, present a monstrous perversion of educational principle in which the pupil is continuously farther removed from reality. The secondary schools need to be vocationalized—more work—in order that they may respond more adequately to modern exigencies.

"The professional schools, offering university work, are as vicious as the lower ones, he declares. Their processes are theoretical; they attempt to give the student the greatest possible mass of information without the feeling of reality. Mexican engineers, for instance, have better theoretical knowledge than the American ones, but they are impractical. Book learning, recitations from enormous books, find no correlation with practice. Graduates of the National School of Agriculture, for example, often have to seek sustenance from other employments, for their profession is insufficient.

"The revolution destroyed, but did not revolutionize education. Save in Yucatan, Coahuila, and Sonora, the schools have decreased in number. In Yucatan the state spends about 2,500,000 pesos annually on education along modern lines; the municipalities could not be trusted with the work.

The "Free City"

"One difficulty has been due to the determination of the revolutionaries to have the 'municipio libre'—free city government—and to trust education to the inexperienced local units. Lack of money often destroys plans, but lack of intelligence prevents its accumulation, legitimate application, or employment of adequate personnel. Outside the capitals, the supply of teachers is almost nil; the town councils are composed of men incapable of directing school affairs. Alvarado would like to see civic education developed until the Mexicans had acquired a conception of municipal duty comparable to that once held by the Germans. But their present education is all about rights, nothing about duties; in secondary and professional education moral and social precepts are brilliantly absent.

"One of the worst mistakes of the Carranza regime was the suppression of the Secretariat of Education and Belles Artes, for this was the only federal office which might have developed national solidarity. The fact is, says Alvarado, the Mexicans should do as the Japanese did, bring in foreign educators, to train those of Mexico; bring a pleiad of them, Mexican, industrial, scientific; send Mexican students abroad; industrialize the schools, make both industrial and agricultural courses combine with mental training to raise the standards of life. But do not federalize education. Take a leaf from the Smith-Hughes Act of the United States and let nation and state share the responsibility and expense. The goal must be civic instruction, unified education, the development of nationality and capacity to win well-being.

"The author says his effort is 'not to fill the spirits of his Mexican readers with bitterness by emphasizing their lack.' His purpose is to 'strike so sharply the imaginations of his fellow-citizens that they may be moved to a noble and saving reaction.'

LINCOLN INSTITUTE FOR KENTUCKY NEGRO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York.—Many of the Negroes who move northward from Kentucky do so because of the lack of educational facilities, it has been found by Kentucky educators. In 10 years enough Negroes have left this one State to equal 7000 over the gain in Negro population of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois; and it is believed that a great part of this movement could be checked by the improvement of conditions. There is a distinct need in the south for Negro men with thorough industrial and agricultural training, but the school system does not provide this training. There are greater industrial opportunities for the Negro in the south, but the chances for giving their children a good education are so poor that they prefer to move northward.

There is only one school in the State of Kentucky where Negroes can get thorough industrial training, and only one school in that State where teachers are adequately trained for the grade schools for colored children. This is Lincoln Institute, located at Lincoln Ridge, Kentucky, which was organized to take up work that Berea College was forced to drop in 1904 be-

cause of the Day law which forbade the mingling of whites and Negroes in Kentucky educational institutions. No other school in the State has ever received any considerable financial aid from people in the north; except Berea College, which is now closed to the Negro.

The work of Lincoln Institute is significant, not so much because of its size, or its number of graduates, but because of the large hope that it represents to the 250,000 Negroes in the State of Kentucky, who see in it the best opportunity for bettering their condition. There are other schools for Negroes in the south, but they are so far away that few Kentucky Negroes ever go to them. Their chance rests almost entirely, it is evident, in Lincoln Institute.

The school owns 450 acres of blue grass land, and 18 modern buildings. The faculty numbers 12, all of whom have had broad training and experience. The annual enrollment is about 200. If Lincoln Institute is to serve effectively the great Negro population of Kentucky, its officials are convinced that the demand for expansion will have to be heeded. Under present conditions this is impossible as their endowment is so small that it does not even cover the faculty pay roll, and while the expense per student for a complete course of training is only \$165 per year, this uses up all their donations.

Profiting by the example of many of the greater colleges of the country, Lincoln Institute is now seeking a more substantial endowment, so that expansion will be possible. In enlarging the school, however, the conditions of the individual character of the school will be kept. It is to remain nonsectarian, though definitely Christian, and specialize on such industrial training as is most needed for Negroes, and undertake to keep its operating expenses at the lowest possible figure.

In the four years that classes have been graduated from Lincoln Institute, 73 persons have completed 97 courses. Many of the graduates are trained agriculturists. Some who have studied steam and electrical engineering become electrical power superintendents.

Officials of the institute are not ambitious to found a great educational institution; they are ambitious only to serve the needs of the Negro. The leaders of the institute say in the April issue of The Lincoln Institute Worker:

"The need of the average Negro is of such mental training as will enable him to grasp and appreciate the higher motives of life, and then such industrial training as will assure him an independent living. . . . It should be remembered that there is little call for our half-educated young people, but the demand for those of thorough training far exceeds the supply."

WORLD ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Cambridge has now a branch of the World Association for Adult Education. On May 10, in the Syndicate buildings, Dr. Cranage presided over a meeting of members and intending members of that association. Mr. Albert Mansbridge, the founder of the Workers Educational Association, and chairman of the World Association, explained the general aim of the latter body, and the constitution of the group that has already set to work at Oxford. On his proposal the meeting was made the nucleus of a similar organization in Cambridge. Miss D. M. Rivett of Newnham College and Mr. C. L. Bennett of Jesus College were appointed secretaries.

Unlike the Workers Educational Association, the World Association is not a teaching body, and except where some new educational need has to be met, it does not undertake the direction of any particular branch of teaching. It aims at coordinating the various movements and institutions, in all countries, that deal with adult education. The most important work at present in hand is the establishment of a system of education for men of the Mercantile Marine, and the founding of a residential center for Colonial and American students in London. In its first year the association enrolled members representing 26 countries. The first president of the association is Dr. T. G. Masaryk, president of the Czechoslovak Republic.

UNIVERSITY OF CAPETOWN

The University of Capetown proposes to institute courses primarily for those engaged in the teaching profession, in the following, among other subjects: Afrikaans, botany, general European history, geography, Latin and Greek, mathematics (arithmetic), zoology, physics, chemistry. The courses are to be given during the second and third school terms, and will comprise from 12 to 15 lectures. The minimum number for which a course can be arranged is 15. Distances in South Africa, and the absence of adequate means of communication from many places, present difficulties, but it is hoped that teachers within reach of the university will show their appreciation of these opportunities by attending the courses in large numbers. The university is anxious to assist matriculated teachers who wish to improve their academic qualifications. With this object in view these teachers have been invited to meet Dr. Viljoen, Principal Beattie, and Sir John Graham. The business of the meetings will be to discuss ways and means whereby teachers may be enabled, possibly by some system of part-time leave, to attend university courses.

THE NEW DISCIPLINE

The first half of this article was printed in The Christian Science Monitor on June 11, 1920.

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Mr. Ernest A. Craddock says that his scheme to enable a class to govern itself, instead of being governed by the master, as practiced at a secondary school attached to the Northern Polytechnic, Holloway, London, has not been altered in any essential respect since its inception. Of late the boys have instituted their own court of justice; a court which, in his opinion, is far more capable of punishing fairly than any teacher. What the master tries to find out, he says, the boys already know. A conspiracy of silence loses all point when it is no longer a question of maintaining the solidarity of the class in the face of the supposed tyranny of the teacher.

Out of one experiment grew another. In the early days of his Fourth Form Republic, Mr. Craddock conjectured that by renouncing the right to punish, and the privilege to reward, he might get inferior work and a diminution of effort on the part of the class. He therefore called to his aid the game instinct in boys, and allowed the two whose work was most generally satisfactory to choose sides. These sides once chosen, remained the same for the term. In future all work by individuals was done, says this experimenter, with the view of advancing the fortunes of one-half of the class rather than of the individual. It should be noted that learning for its own sake is thus thrust into the background, where, no doubt, most boys place it originally; and that the popular element in any lesson are such as easily lend themselves to a well-defined contest.

Students Set Homework

However, let Mr. Craddock show the thing in practice, with his two sides, A and B. "The lesson is French. Bach A yesterday set a B, as home work, ten questions from a questionnaire based on the lesson done in class, to which B has to provide answers correct both in form and in substance; B did the same for A. At the beginning of the present lesson, the boys, who are arranged according to their sides in alternate rows, a row of As, then a row of Bs, turn inward, and each A reads out to his enemy B, one by one, the questions set the previous day. B, without reference to his book, writes down the answers. A corrects the work, and takes a mark for every mistake he can find. B, of course, watches this correction very closely, for both he and his side are probably losing marks. He has the right to contest his opponent's ruling, and more frequently than an argument ensues which is finally concluded by reference to the grammar book or, in the last resort, to the teacher. At length agreement is reached, and the section leader takes the average of the marks obtained by the members of his section. The difference between the averages of the two sections is credited to the score of the winners, and the scores run on to the end of term. If desired, the marks gained by each boy may be used to swell his own weekly total, but they belong in the first place, not to him, but to his side.

"Note that each boy has done an enormous amount of work compared with that which he would do if the teacher alone tested the home work. He has not only prepared his own task, but has had to prepare his opponent's also. He has not only learned something, but he has argued about it, and seen another's point of view. He has not only worked himself, but has made another strive, and instead of passively accepting ready-made solutions of his difficulties, as he would if he were corrected, he has to solve them himself, and be prepared also to back his opinion with knowledge sufficiently accurate to confound a watchful adversary. To those who declare that no boy would go to such trouble, I would say, 'Try it!'

Team Coaching

"The teacher may set work to be prepared and tested in class. If the boys are given a free hand, they will group themselves conveniently, and prepare their work in common. All the intelligent lads will do their best to make the less intelligent capable of passing through the common ordeal. This means that the weaker pupil gets an amount of coaching and attention that no teacher, working in the ordinary way, could possibly give. The objection that they may be ill-instructed is of only little importance, as all work is finally brought to the notice of the teacher. In the case of languages, pronunciation is very strictly attended to, for failure to speak correctly profits the opposing side.

"My own boys are very keen on work done on the blackboard, two pupils, one from each side, chosen by their opponents, writing simultaneously. Again, the weakest are sent out, perhaps to answer questions given by myself or by the leaders of sides alternately, or to do a dictation. To one who has never previously seen it, the sight is extraordinary. The seated boys follow with breathless interest the painful efforts of their representatives struggling with the unfamiliar chalk. (Why does a schoolboy's blackboard writing always sprawl uphill and get smaller and smaller?) To watch the class is a delight. There's not a sound, but all of a sudden the A's smile and relax their brows. B has made a slip. The B's pretend not to care, but they do care, and furtively rub their hands

when their champion sees the mistake in time. Their jubilation grows still greater, for A has made a real howler. Neither side dares voice its joy or sorrow, for its opponents could thereby discover that a mistake had been made or gain other useful information. Then the criticism begins, and the work is systematically dissected with the zest that only sport can give. No boy may criticize unless he has been called upon to do so by an opponent, so that the weakest boys do all the work. Then criticism by the opposite side is finished, home criticism may begin, and marks may be saved, for the teacher has the final word, and debits each side with such mistakes as he finds after the boys have finished.

Work Becomes a Game

"And so the game goes on. Work is, in effect, one long game with all a game's attractions. Because it is a game, the boys will put every ounce of energy they have into it. Every lesson brings its opportunity for mutual teaching and mutual criticism.

"The advantages of the system are, I think, obvious, but at the risk of being tedious, I am going to underline some of them.

"The first and greatest is that the boy, lazy by nature, must work, for his opponents and his own side see to that. "Next, the weak boy gets a benevolent attention from his side, by which he must in time profit. He gains confidence, too, in that he has always to work in public against a boy of nearly equal weakness, and he may have a chance to show up to advantage in a way that is impossible in ordinary class teaching, where he has to stand comparison with the smartest of his fellows. In my own form the effect on the weaker boys has been little short of amazing.

"Thirdly, carelessness becomes a crime. In the ordinary way, nothing is more readily condoned by schoolboys than carelessness, both their own and another's, but a class team is moved to rage at a mark lost through the omission of, say, a final 'e' in feminine, while real ignorance can almost be forgiven. With work thus done in public, those gross mistakes of concord in languages, for example, tend to disappear, when every one is ruthlessly seized upon by adversaries who find in them a source of easily acquired profit.

Advantages Summarized

"The increase in the amount of work done is extraordinary, the improvement in the quality is even more remarkable. The keenness and zest, the alertness and ingenuity, the energy and application displayed by a class learning in this fashion would astonish most teachers. How many masters find their forms so excited about irregular verbs that it is almost impossible to change the lesson? Let them try this plan, and the experience will be theirs.

"If further evidence be required of the beneficial results of the scheme, it will be found in the work of those boys who had previously been considered dull. The gulf separating the top and the bottom of a form gradually disappears, and there is a uniformity of results that is surprising. The passion for individual marks, which has so frequently to be restrained in junior forms, and which leads so often to irregular practices, has almost disappeared in my own form. The boys care little about their own position at the end of the week, but for their side to end the week two points to the good is a source of keen joy.

"The man who prides himself upon his discipline asks: 'If you allow all the boys to be talking together, how can you expect them to be getting as excited as they wish, how do you avoid noise and disorder?' Well, you don't. If every boy is working at top speed and highest pressure he must be noisy. Noise, as a matter of fact, is to some extent, the measure of his effort and his activity. Talking and movement are not in themselves wrong, as so many teachers are inclined to imagine. They are only wrong when they impede work; when, on the contrary, they are necessary to that work, why insist upon silence and rigidity, why grasp the shadow and let the substance go?

"In the early days of the adoption of the scheme by my own form, I was much worried by the talking and movement, obsessed as I was by the feeling that it was my first duty to keep the boys quiet, and only my second to see that they were learning. After a short time, however, the feeling experienced on hearing the noise was one of positive relief, for I no longer had to ask myself, 'as I was obliged to ask myself formerly, 'Am I sure that every boy is at work?' It was obvious that they were."

THE WRITING OF SCRIPT REVIVED

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—At the Central School of Arts and Crafts in Southampton Row, a number of singularly beautiful specimens of handwriting have lately been shown. They represent some of the work done by that school during the past 29 years to revive the art of script writing. Today there is a large body of students, both men and women, whose work is quite up to the level of the script written in the very early days of printing. At that time the printer and the scribe went hand in hand in producing the clearest and most elegant forms of lettering, but only up to the point at which the more mechanical of the two processes decisively outstripped the other in point of speed and cost of production. When there was no longer the opportunity for emulation, both the printed and the written characters deteriorated, and the forms of the letters began to differ widely.

The curator, Mr. C. W. Beckett, when their champion sees the mistake in time. Their jubilation grows still greater, for A has made a real howler. Neither side dares voice its joy or sorrow, for its opponents could thereby discover that a mistake had been made or gain other useful information. Then the criticism begins, and the work is systematically dissected with the zest that only sport can give. No boy may criticize unless he has been called upon to do so by an opponent, so that the weakest boys do all the work. Then criticism by the opposite side is finished, home criticism may begin, and marks may be saved, for the teacher has the final word, and debits each side with such mistakes as he finds after the boys have finished.

told a representative of The Observer of London that, when the class of fine writing and illuminating was started at the school, it was hoped that the English type founder would take the opportunity of studying the work. This hope was disappointed. The German authorities, on the other hand, were quick to see the possibility of utilizing this new idea. They introduced the methods in their type foundries and encouraged their designers the English research and practice. As a result type foundries in England, before the war, were importing types from Germany which had originated from the work of English students of script writing. It is gratifying to know that children in primary and other English schools are now practicing writing of this character.

GEOLOGY

University of Utah Course

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western News Office

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah.—"The field of nature is the geologist's laboratory," says Prof. Frederick J. Pack, head of the geology department of the University of Utah. "It is just as unreasonable to deprive the geological student of proper field work as it would be to attempt a course in modern chemistry without having adequate laboratory facilities, or a course in history without a library. The geologist without field work learns his subject only theoretically, and even that but poorly. His work is of such a nature that he cannot go far without verifying the results outside the laboratory and classroom. In a word, field experience is absolutely essential to proper geological training.

"Then again, the nature of the field—or laboratory, or the library—will have much to do in determining the student's success. Bold geological exposures are far superior to obscure ones, for after the student has become well acquainted with type phenomena he can readily identify them even though they may be exposed only in part. The student very commonly experiences a graben, or an overthrust, but when he has once seen these features in their entirety he can identify them even when poorly presented.

"Ideal conditions demand a wide variety of geological phenomena, boldly exposed and easily accessible. In this respect, I believe the University of Utah is about as well situated as any other institution of learning on the North American continent.

"Utah divides itself naturally into two great provinces, an eastern and a western. The eastern half contains many of the higher and more serrate mountain ranges, while the western half lies within the Great Basin, much of which is relatively flat, with here and there mountain ranges half buried in the sediments of ancient Lake Bonneville. The western face of the Wasatch Mountains and the High Plateaus forms the dividing line between these two provinces.

"During Pleistocene times nearly the whole of western Utah was buried beneath the waters of a great inland sea many times larger than the present vestigial lake and more than 1000 feet deep. Far up the mountain sides this predecessor of Great Salt Lake has left nearly a score of well-marked terraces, the highest of which was formed just before the lake discharged its waters into the Pacific Ocean.

"The Wasatch Mountains, just to the rear of the university campus, furnish evidence of recent glaciation, as truly Alpine in nature as that of Switzerland. Even now vestiges of these former glaciers sometimes persist throughout the year. Perhaps no more inspiring sight can be imagined than one of Utah's glacial lakes, indigo blue in color, crouching closely at the foot of a great granite cliff and clustered about by pines and ferns jeweled here and there with the wild flowers of the mountains.

"The University of Utah stands in the midst of this unparalleled wealth of natural resources. Here the student geologist can find the superlative of almost everything known to his subject.

"If he wishes to examine ore bodies, coal deposits, hydro-carbons, oil shales, rare metals, cement rocks, phosphate and potash deposits, they are all close at hand. Or if he wishes to investigate structural problems he will find abundant examples of anticlines, synclines, faults, overthrusts and what not. If he inclines toward topography or differential erosion he can go to no place on the earth that I know of that will equal the San Raphael, Zion Canyon, Cedar Breaks, Uinta Basin, San Juan, Haynes Canyon or Great Basin.

"The stratigrapher and paleontologist are equally as well provided for. There is an abundance of formations ranging from pre-Cambrian to recent. They are all boldly exposed and easily accessible from the University of Utah campus, only Cretaceous and Tertiary being more than three hours' walk distant.

"There is also a great wealth of invertebrate and vertebrate fossils. At Antelope Springs Cambrian trilobites can be picked up by handfuls. These and other Cambrian forms are known to occur at Ophir, Santaquin and Cottonwood Canyon. A great variety of marine Triassic fossils occur right at the university's back door."

Professor Pack has just compiled the following brief outline showing the accessibility of geological phenomena within one hour's walk from the University of Utah campus:

Great Wasatch fault plane, with a throw of several thousand feet.

Numerous minor faults, normal, reverse, and horizontal.

Post Pleistocene faulting, bold escarpments 25 to 50 feet high, cutting across recent alluvium.

Two angular unconformities, Pleis-

toocene-Carboniferous and Tertiary-Carboniferous.

Two synclines and an intervening anticline, involving Jurassic and Triassic sediments.

High dipping formations at places over-turned.

Structural valley, caused through faulting.

Artesian wells and numerous springs.

Thermal springs, water issuing from Wasatch fault planes.

Lake Bonneville deltas and terraces beautifully exposed.

Wonderful alluvial fans, including the one made famous by Gilbert.

Valley of deposition and valley of erosion with typical cross-sections.

Stream meandering, the Jordan of America.

Mature and semi-old-age topography.

Large variety of sedimentary, metamorphic and igneous rocks.

Tertiary and Jurassic to Carboniferous formations.

Jurassic, Triassic, Permian and Carboniferous fossils.

Professor Pack doubts that another university in America can present a list of phenomena which can be reached within one day, like that of the University of Utah. The student of ore deposits will find an unlimited field in the neighboring camps, practically all of which are situated within a few hours' ride from the campus. Bingham is only 25 miles southwest of the university and is chiefly famous for containing the biggest porphyry mine in the world, also replacement bedded deposits and fissure veins.

"Without doubt Utah possesses far more than her portion of the world's geological wonders," Professor Pack added. "The superlative exists at almost every hand. The San Raphael Swell, the natural bridges, the great Zion Canyon and the wonderful Cedar Breaks are not paralleled elsewhere in the world. A trip to any one of these places can be made in from five to ten days, but none of them should be undertaken without the aid of competent guides."

COEDUCATION AT OXFORD

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OXFORD, England.—The first woman's college at Oxford was founded in 1879. Since that date the numbers of students have largely increased, until today there are four women's colleges with a total of about 450 students, besides a large number of home students who attend lectures, but do not belong to any particular college. Although these colleges have for nearly all purposes the same status as any college for men, yet coeducation as understood in the United States of America plays no part whatever in the life of Oxford University. Up to the present year, women students were not eligible for degrees, and could obtain only certificates. Recently, however, the authorities have decided to grant degrees to women students in exactly the same manner as to men. This is certainly a step in the right direction, and in view of women's eligibility to Parliament and other administrative and municipal offices, it is curious to note how behindhand are the premier British universities, which should be the nurseries of progress.

The women students attend lectures in the same manner as the other students. If, however, there is only one woman student in the class, she is supposed to bring a chaperon. The women students sit by themselves, and, as far as appearances go, no one would imagine that they belonged to the same institution. No woman student is supposed to talk to any male undergraduate, nor can she meet or take a meal with one unless an approved chaperon is present and leave has been granted by the mistress of her college.

When these conventionalities are actually written down and compared with the free and easy relations in the universities of America, it always seems as though the British were still a century behind their cousins—and yet who can say that the Englishman's ideal of woman is any less high than that of the American's.

The real reason why these customs continue in force is because it is the accepted tradition. It always has been so, and it must take some years at least, before the associations are remodelled according to modern conditions. The result of this semi-segregation is that the women who come to Oxford come to work and not to play, and it cannot be disputed that the average girl student works far harder than the average man.

The results, however, of the university education are already clearly visible on those women who have had the experience. Women who are being educated on the same basis as men find they can stand up to these same men and argue with them on their own ground. In the same way men are benefiting from association with women in the various paths of life. They are acquiring a deeper and truer sense of courtesy, a greater willingness to accept a difference of opinion.

Miss Catherine Turner Bryce, assistant superintendent of elementary instruction in the Cleveland, Ohio, public schools, is to be assistant professor of elementary education in the new department of education of Yale University, recently organized with Dr. Frank E. Spaulding, superintendent of schools in Cleveland, as its head. The new Yale department will open with the next college year.

Prof. J. A. Winans, who has been instructor and later professor of public speaking at Cornell University since 1899, has accepted the offer of the chair in public speaking at Dartmouth University.

THE HOME FORUM

Lilac, Gold and Green

The cliff-top has a carpet
Of lilac, gold and green:
The blue sky bounds the ocean
The white clouds scud between.

A flock of gulls are wheeling
And walling round my seat;
Above my head the heaven,
The sea beneath my feet.
—From "The Cliff-Top," by Robert
Bridges.

A Springtime Walk
With Burroughs

I first met him in the volume, "Locusts and Wild Honey." I very well remember that boarding-school episode. We surreptitiously stole into forbidden fields, and at a forbidden hour, to practise the sweet magic that the idyl preached. We found no honey, but I gained a friend.

Then came college days, and answers to my letters to him, and finally an invitation. I was to visit Slabides. And when he walked me up the hill, and talked, not as some authors with his wits in winter quarters, but with the full strength and aroma of "A Bed of Boughs" or "Pepetion," how unreasonably natural it all seemed! The Burroughs that had existed for me on the living page was identical with the Burroughs before me in coat and beard. There was no change in him. I only was bigger. For, when one walks with Burroughs, one roots in the soil and flowers in the sky.

We were to circle the lake of Ashokan. Spring shone through the opalescent softness of the morning. A haze brooded in the distant valleys, yet did not obscure the sun nor more than thinly veil the farther mountains. Our first view of the lake spread before us strange sheets of ice-filled water, willow-green, and ever before us rose the inviting mountains topped by Slide, looking, as our poet-driver said, "like the long back and shoulders of a grazing horse."

I told him how Brute and I had slid down the neck of that horse, and he talked about a hunt through the baffling mountains far beyond, when his quarry was an elusive lake; and all the while we sped along a perfect road. The air was fresh in our faces, and to me there was enjoyment intangible as a sailor's relish of salt spray in sitting there beside the master fieldman. That day I took no notes.

Sometimes we pass by the loveliest sights of this world simply because there has been nobody at our side to point them out. For it is hard to see that which has not been foreseen. We must first cherish what we would embrace. And most of us are still so



"Mary," from the painting by Sir William Orpen, A. R. A.

A Master of Child
Portraiture

blind that, though the ground lies open to our eyes, yet there are few to read. Study Burroughs, "The Divine Soil" and see what news lies in the dust. To the expert there are more secrets still than a Cassandra could surmise.

But Burroughs is not only popular; he is great, if greatness is, as I believe, triumphant personality. Some day you may drive up the long hill out of Roxbury and see the old homestead where the boy Burroughs grew up. A small weather-beaten house, a barn, an orchard wizened by the winds, some stony fields, a vast expanse of sky—that is the environment from which he turned to trade thought for thought with Emerson and Whitman, with Muir and Roosevelt, with Harriman, Edison, and the other great men of our time. Can you explain it? The genius in him not only made him climb from the estate of barefoot boy to the confusing brightness of private car and executive mansion, but it kept his soul barefoot all the while. That is a triumph, too, for the American idea of true liberty—the liberty to find one's equals. But the greatest triumph lies with the man.

Just then we drew up before a spectacle so beautiful, so ethereal, that all who see it are strangely moved, although it is but a group of fountains. It is in this lonely basin, miles from any city, that the water which has been collecting from the shining mountains goes through a certain rite of purification before it flows on to fulfill its mission. From a hundred hidden sources, columns of water rise into the air, mingle in flashings of light, and fall again. Not only does the sun light them, but they seem animated with an innate splendor. Constant as faith these waters rise, changeless as a dream they waver and fall. We sat entranced as if we were witnessing some exquisite and secret rite of Eastern festival. From sunrise till sunset, and perchance beneath the changing moon, the perpetual play of these white waters goes on, a prayer for purity.

It is forty miles around the Reservoir, and there is a special beauty in each mile. Every cape rounded meant for us new vistas of green vales, new inlets of blue water; and all the time, in addition to the beauty of the landscape, I felt the stimulus of the presence beside me, the genius who came out of the air quite as much as out of the family.—T. Morris Longstreth in "The Catskills."

Doing Good

Learn the luxury of doing good.—Goldsmith.

Ambition

Written for The Christian Science Monitor
IF ONE should make the statement that Jesus was ambitious, could it be accepted as true? Did his life show "a consuming desire to achieve some object or purpose," which is one of the definitions of ambition given in the dictionary?

In the account given of his life, his first public appearance was at the age of twelve years when his parents had been to Jerusalem to keep a festival of their faith. As was the custom, they were traveling home in a great company and supposing him to be among their kinsfolk they did not look for him until they had gone "a day's journey." Not finding him, they returned to Jerusalem and there found him "in the temple, sitting in the midst of the doctors, both hearing them, and asking them questions. And all that heard him were astonished at his understanding and answers." When asked by his parents why he had treated them in this manner, Jesus replied, "How is it that ye sought me? wist ye not that I must be about my Father's business?" A child of twelve years whose chief desire was to glorify his heavenly Father and who willingly left those nearest and dearest to him to express his devotion to the establishing of God's reign of righteousness on earth sets an example worthy of emulation.

But he was obedient and returned home with his parents and not for many years did he commence his public ministry. Soon after beginning this work, it is recorded he was led into the wilderness by the devil and was tempted in many ways. Some of the temptations are recorded. The old thought of a personal devil with cloven hoofs, horns, and tail has sunk into its native nothingness but it is easy to see that after Christ Jesus had taken his stand for the one good Mind as all-in-all, the only thing that could try to take away that supremacy would be the claim of a mind calling itself evil or, in the terms of today, hypnotic suggestion. It came as thought, and claimed as much power as the Mind that is God. But Jesus met all of its overtures with denials of its power, and with the declaration that one's service should be rendered to God alone. It failed in its purpose because Jesus' sole ambition was to let his life show his allegiance to that Mind which alone is worthy of allegiance. He had mastered the desire for the accumulation of material things and also for that which would give power or prestige to matter, whether it called itself food, protection, or the best "the kingdoms of the world" could offer. He knew substance to be Mind. Divine Mind supplied his every need and while he did not count his wealth in houses or lands, he was the richest man the earth has known.

Having attained through demonstration this understanding of God's allness, from that time on he healed the multitudes. Sinners and sick people thronged him on all sides. Through the uncovering of evil that his teachings wrought, through the scathing rebukes he administered to sin as well as through his scientific knowledge of good he constantly turned them to God. Jesus' ambition to serve God first did not lessen his usefulness in the world but on the contrary heightened it. He could have ruled the kingdoms of the world, for whatever is recorded of him bears the stamp of the highest and best. His admonition to those healed, "Go, and sin no more," implies the condition requisite for perfect health.

False sense would have us believe that it is not possible for us today to do the works that Christ Jesus and his disciples did. It would offer many reasons why this cannot be done and would even try to stultify the desire or ambition to endeavor to do them. To be sure, there are certain demands made by divine Mind that need attention. One of these demands is, "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." It is sometimes argued that this also is not possible but what is it but material sense that would argue thus? All suggestions can be met as Jesus met them and, when overcome, does not imperfection disappear and perfection appear? When the suggestion of sickness is destroyed does not health appear? If one were ambitious to get ahead of his fellow-man merely to satisfy the claims of ambition, jealousy, or pride, this might be given the name of envy or greed, and cannot help anyone, but the ambition to serve God to the best of his ability is a righteous desire which cannot fail to bring its blessing. Jealousy of another's possessions, whatever they may seem to be, will not help one, but jealously to guard one's thought against all that is unlike good is to take one's stand on the side of right and to be following the footsteps of the Master whose life gave the perfect pattern.

Christian Science, says in "Miscellaneous Writings," (page 8): "Simply count your enemy to be that which defies, defaces, and debases the Christ-image that you should reflect." In the same volume on page 154 we find also: "Have no ambition, affection, nor aim apart from holiness." No deed should fall below this standard and it is a standard that can be applied to the simplest or greatest act one is called upon to do. To be holy is to express wholeness, the perfection of Principle, by doing the task at hand to the best of one's ability. If there is a sincere desire for this right expression it will be

made evident as one actively casts out of thought whatever is opposed to righteousness and strives to have the Mind "which was also in Christ Jesus." Whether in the business world, in the university, or in the home, we can find expression, if one is ambitious to heed the admonition of Paul when he wrote to the Corinthians, "Whether therefore ye eat, or drink, or whatsoever ye do, do all to the glory of God."

Concerning the Lily

Which is the queen of flowers? There are two rival candidates for the honor—the Lily and the Rose; and as we look on the one or the other, our allegiance is divided, and we vote the crown first to one and then to the other. We should have no difficulty "were't other fair charmer away," but with two such candidates, both equally worthy of the honor, we vote for a diarchy instead of a monarchy, and crown them both. Yet there are many that would at once choose the Lily for the queen, and that without hesitation, and they would have good authority for their choice.

Spenser addressed the Lily as—
"The Lily, lady of the flowing field"—F. Q. II, 6, 16, which is the same as Shakespeare's "mistress of the field" (8), and many a poet since his time has given the same vote in many a pretty verse, which, however, it would take too much space to quote at length; so that I will content myself with these few lines by Alexander Montgomery (coeval with Shakespeare)—

"I love the Lily as the first of flowers
Whose stately stalk so straight up
Is and stay;
To whom the lily have lowly louts and
cowers
As bound so brave a beauty to
obey."

Montgomery here has clearly in his mind's eye the Lily now so called; but the name was not so restricted in the earlier writers. "Lilium, cojus, vox generalis et licentiosa usurpatione adscribitur omni flori commendabili." (Lauremberg in 1632). This was certainly the case with the Greek and Roman writers, and it is so in our English Bible in most of the cases where the word is used, but perhaps not universally so. It is so used by Gower, describing Tarquin cutting off the tall flowers, by some said to be Poppies and by others Lilies—
"And in the garden as they gone,
The Lillie crops one and one,
Where that they were spoken out,
He smote off, as they stood about."

Conf. Ama. lib. sept.
It is used in the same way by Bullein when, speaking of the flower of the Honeysuckle, . . . and it must have been used in the same sense by Isaac Walton, when he saw a boy gathering "Lillies and Lady-smocks" in the meadows.

We have still many records of this loose way of speaking of the Lily, in the Water Lily, the Lily of the Valley, the Lent Lily, St. Bruno's Lily, the Scarborough Lily, the Belladonna Lily, and several others, none of which are true Lilies.

But it is time to come to Shakespeare's Lilies. In all the twenty-eight passages the greater portion simply recall the Lily as the type of elegance and beauty, without any special reference to the flower, and in many the word is only used to express a color, Lily-white. But in the others he doubtless had some special plant in view, and there are two species which, from contemporary writers, seem to have been most celebrated in his day. The one is the pure White Lily (Lilium candidum), a plant of which the native country is not yet quite accurately ascertained. It is reported to grow wild in abundance in Lebanon, and it probably came to England from the East in very early times. It was certainly largely grown in Europe in the Middle Ages. . . .

The other is the large Scarlet or Chalcidion Lily; and this also is one of the very handsomest, though its beauty is of a very different kind to the White Lily. The habit of the plant is equally stately, and is indeed very grand, but the colors are of the brightest and clearest red. These two plants were abundantly grown in Shakespeare's time, but besides these there do not seem to have been more than about half-a-dozen species in cultivation. . . . —From "The Plant Lore and Garden Craft of Shakespeare," by Rev. Henry N. Ellacombe, M. A.

"Pet Marjorie" Writes
a Letter

My Dear Mother—You will think that I entirely forget you but I assure you that you are greatly mistaken. I think of you always and often sigh to think of the distance between us two loving creatures of nature. We have regular hours for all our occupations first at seven o'clock we go to dancing and come home at eight we then read our Bible and get our repeating and then play till ten then we get our music till eleven when we get our writing and accounts we sew from twelve till one after which I get my gramer and then work till five. At seven we come and knit till eight when we don't go to the dancing. This is an exact description. I must make a hasty farewell to her whom I love, reverence and doat on and who I hope thinks the same of.

"MARJORY FLEMING."
"P. S.—An old pack of cards (!) would be very acceptable."—From "Rab and his Friends," by John Brown.

A Superior Man

Is not he a superior man, who does not feel indignant when men are blind to his merits.—Chinese Classics.

My Garden

My garden is a pleasant place
Of sun-glory and wind-grace
Like little butterflies, new-born;
And over by the tasseled corn
Are sunflowers and hollyhocks
And pink and yellow four-o'clocks.

Here are humming-birds that come
To seek the tall delphinium:
Songless bird and scentless flower
Communing in a golden hour.
There is no blue like the blue cup
The tall delphinium holds up.
Nor sky, nor distant hill, nor sea,
Sapphire nor lapis lazuli.

My lilac trees are old and tall.
I cannot reach their bloom at all.
They send their perfume over trees
And streets and roofs to find the bees.

My garden is a pleasant place
Of moon-glory and leaf-grace.
Oh, friend, wherever you may be!
Will you not come to visit me?
Over fields and streams and hills,
I'll pipe like yellow daffodils.
And every little wind that blows
Shall take my secret as it goes.
A heart may travel very far
To come where its desires are.

—Louise Driscoll.

Names

Most men of high-destinies have high-sounding names. Pym and Hakkuk may do pretty well, but they must not think to cope with the Cromwells and Isaiahs. And you could not find a better case in point than that of the English Admirals. Drake and Rooke and Hawke are picked names for men of execution. Froisher, Rodney, Boscawen, Foul-Weather, Jack Byron are all good to catch the eye in a page of a naval history. Cloudesley Shovel is a mouthful of quaint and sounding syllables. Benbow has a bulldog quality that suits the man's character, and it takes us back to those English archers who were his true comrades for plainness, tenacity and pluck. Raleigh is spirited and martial, and signifies an act of bold conduct in the field. . . . —From "Virginius Puerisque," by Robert Louis Stevenson.

Heroism

The characteristic of heroism is its persistency.—R. W. Emerson.

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"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Party Platforms Made to Order

AS FAR as the leaders of the two great political parties in the United States felt it entirely safe to proceed, the issues of the presidential campaign of 1920 were formulated and outlined, although not publicly announced, before the adjournment of Congress. For more than a year, the differences over the League of Nations and the Peace Treaty have quite clearly formed the principal point of cleavage, possibly because the political party leaders, those of the Republican Party with a majority in Congress, and those of the Democratic Party with the backing and prestige of the Administration, saw in the League issue something more tangible and more capable of being shaped into attractive, even if confusing and distracting, campaign material than could be found in attempting to deal with those economic and social questions concerning which the great majority of voters, men and women alike, profess to have quite clearly defined views. So it is not at all surprising that the platform of the Republican Party, as adopted by the Chicago convention, sets forth the League as the paramount issue. This it does unequivocally and unqualifiedly, and with no attempt at apology. Inferentially, at least, the voters in the United States are informed by the platform builders that the greatest popular interest and concern are as to the final settlement of the League's status, and that all other issues and problems are of but secondary importance. Of course, there are declarations upon other issues and problems, but the effort clearly has been to array party sentiment and partisan prejudice on the side of the Senate majority, regarded, in the absence of a titular party leader, as representing the party organization. The entire gamut has been run, but the completed platform gives the impression that these subsidiary declarations are supplied simply as trimmings for a structure that might appear somewhat crude and unattractive without even cheap embellishments.

It remains to be seen what the Democratic convention will do when it meets in San Francisco later this month, but it might not be a wild guess to forecast the formulation of a like "paramount" issue. The gauntlet has been thrown down, the gage of battle has been set, and the line of partisan conflict seems quite clearly marked out. The initiative in politics, as in war, is usually with the side which gets first into the field. But the Democrats invited the issue. President Wilson brought it from Paris when he returned from the Peace Conference, and the people, from that day until the present, have had the opportunity to say but very little by way of indicating their preferences. In fact, there has been hardly the slightest evidence adduced that the people are half as much interested in the League of Nations issue as the politicians appear to be. It can hardly be presumed that Senator Lodge, for instance, the members of the resolutions committee which drafted the platform, or even the delegates in the convention who voted to approve the completed document, believed for a moment that the people of the United States, given an opportunity definitely to express their views upon the subject, would have pronounced the League issue paramount. And yet it is possible that the people, by declaring some other issue to be of supreme importance, might have erred. The estimate of the so-called leaders may be correct. Perhaps any different conclusion than that which they forced upon the convention would have betrayed questionable judgment and lessened the chances of party success in November.

While it may be said that the Republicans have forced the fighting by their pronouncements with relation to a proposed foreign policy, this is true only circumstantially, so to speak. Lack of a definite declaration of party policy would have left to the Democrats the opportunity of shaping and magnifying the League issue to their liking. It should not be forgotten, in considering the conditions surrounding the formulation of this issue, that there has not yet been revealed anything like a defined popular cleavage. It has not been possible to say, for instance, that Republicans in the United States oppose the League covenant proposed by Mr. Wilson, or that Democrats, collectively speaking, favor it. There will be a general "taking of sides," especially after the San Francisco convention, simply because of the tendency ever apparent in politics to follow the leaders. But it might be difficult from a purely nonpartisan viewpoint, to see wherein the League issue can be made a dividing issue between the people who go to make up two great political parties, as it always has been difficult to understand why the tariff, for instance, could be a national party issue. It would surprise no one, perhaps, were the admission made by the great majority of delegates to the Chicago convention, that the party platform, as it was finally adopted, was framed and indorsed without much opportunity for objection or remonstrance on the part of those who went to the convention as the supposed representatives of the people. A comparison of the keynote speech by Chairman Lodge and the report of the resolutions committee gives the unmistakable impression that some master hand, and not the composite work of a representative committee, shaped the latter somewhat after the pattern of the former. Throughout the entire convention there was a surprising lack of evidence of the operation of the famous "steam-roller," possibly the bugbear of the timid, but there were unmistakable evidences that some well-regulated and carefully adjusted machine, possibly nameless, did its effective work.

Egyptian Affairs

WHEN Lord Milner arrived in Egypt, in the latter days of last year, at the head of a commission appointed to inquire into the unrest and into Egyptian affairs gen-

erally, he did a very statesmanlike thing. The coming of the commission had been long heralded by the extremist as the coming of a great punitive expedition. Lord Milner at once dissipated this idea by placing the commission before the Egyptian people, not as a court of correction, but as a court of appeal. The commission, he declared, wished to put an end to existing friction, and he invited all Egyptians, whether as representatives or as individuals, to approach freely, and express their opinion. In a word, his whole attitude was characterized by the utmost frankness.

This was, of course, exactly what was needed. As has been pointed out, more than once, in the columns of The Christian Science Monitor, the cardinal defect of the Egyptian Administration, for many years, has been its extreme aloofness. Lord Milner evidently determined to put an end to this, once and for all, and it is particularly welcome to find that the Milner method appears to be steadily permeating the administration as a whole. This is particularly noticeable in the energetic way in which the various departments of state are endeavoring to secure publicity for such accounts of their activities as would be generally useful and interesting. Whereas, formerly, official information of any kind was particularly difficult to procure, the press bureau is now making a point of issuing all the information possible in a readable and readily available form.

The preliminary report of the Cotton Research Board is a case in point. This board was only formed in the May of 1919, but the work it has already done toward increasing the cotton production of the country is most valuable; whilst this value is considerably enhanced by the way in which all information in regard to the board's work has been rendered available. Cotton, of course, means almost everything to Egypt, from an economic point of view, and yet, until quite recently, the great work of increasing production, and improving the quality of the product, had been left almost entirely to private initiative. The work was done, of course, after a fashion, and, in many cases, well done, but the need for some central clearing house for information has been pressing, for some time. It was, therefore, the special business of the board to "combine, coordinate, and extend research."

In this whole question, the authorities have shown themselves commendably energetic and far-sighted. Under the chairmanship of the Inspector-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. A. T. McKillop, some excellent preliminary research work has already been undertaken. Two buildings, one containing the botanic, chemical, and entomologic laboratories and offices, and the other a special library, have been built at Giza, a suburb of Cairo, and there the program of research work will be carried out under a staff two-thirds of which will be Egyptian. The subjects to be investigated cover a wide range, and reliable information on any or all of them should be of immense and immediate practical value. The whole development, indeed, is full of promise for the future, and it is only one of several indications, now apparent, that affairs in Egypt are very definitely "on the mend."

Housing in the United States

WHILE the housing problem in the United States, admittedly pressing, is one of the internal questions to which Congress has not seen fit to give much attention, there is cause for satisfaction in the fact that some state and municipal governments and various private organizations are taking steps which promise some degree of relief. It would be an excellent contribution to the public welfare if citizens generally would give some attention to legislation enacted, advice given by officials, and proposals made as the result of investigations, studies, and conferences by men qualified to serve the public practically in this direction. This is true with respect to both rented property and construction of houses.

State legislatures and officials and city agencies are not yet done with profiteering landlords, and there is a fair prospect that, before many more months elapse, those who have taken advantage of the shortage to exact exorbitant rents will be led or compelled to be reasonable. Offenses of this nature are being dealt with rigorously in Louisiana, while in Massachusetts the Governor has recently approved the last of several measures to relieve the housing conditions and to curb rent profiteering. In Louisiana, where, it seems, the course of many landlords has been especially grasping, it is difficult to imagine the offenders persisting long in their obnoxious practices, if the plan now being formulated is carried out. This plan, it is worth noting, provides, according to an agreement reached in both branches of the Legislature, for a fair price committee for every parish in the State, and these committees, besides having investigatory power, are to be authorized to enforce imprisonment, for from ten days to one year, for violation of their regulations. The bill, which is quite broad in scope, authorizes the proposed committees to investigate the cost and selling prices of all articles, including rentals, and to fix sale and rental prices at what they may deem a fair profit. Also to compel the production of books, papers, and witnesses, and to inflict imprisonment for contempt of their orders. Appeals to local courts may be taken within ten days after the fixing of prices. Two measures which have just become law in Massachusetts bid fair to discourage unreasonable evictions, since they provide for a discretionary stay of proceedings in actions to recover possession of dwellings when the tenants are unable to secure suitable premises, and also make unjust, unreasonable, and oppressive agreements a defense in actions brought to recover rents under such agreements. One of these enactments sets a standard which ought to be helpful by designating as unreasonable and oppressive an increase of more than 25 per cent in rent in any one year.

In the State of Georgia also an aggressive stand is being taken on this subject. The Fair Price Commissioner has recently issued a statement in which he cautions tenants against signing leases calling for exorbitant increases in rent, telling them to await the action of the Legislature, which is to meet in July. He advises tenants to tell their

neighbors, friends, and acquaintances if their landlords treat them fairly, and to tell them also if they treat them unjustly. It is interesting to observe that this official declares that, of the several thousand tenants in Georgia who have placed grievances before him, not one, from the humblest worker to the "big rich man," has failed to express a willingness to pay a reasonable increase. He ventures the apparently confident opinion that the Georgia Legislature will not fail the people in this situation, and that the present oppressive conditions will soon be cleared up.

With regard to new construction, while little has been done officially to encourage those who perhaps already have the land and are waiting for better economic conditions for building houses, it is satisfactory to find that, in some communities, movements are on foot to facilitate the erection of dwellings. The housing committee of the Massachusetts Chamber of Commerce, for instance, makes it known that, in some cities in the Bay State, in which Commonwealth alone the committee says thousands of houses of various classes are needed, relief is being afforded by the formation of housing companies, backed by employers of Labor and by other influential and public-spirited persons. In such cases the object is to stimulate housing development by building dwellings to be sold on easy terms, or to be rented, or by standing ready to give financial aid to those who desire to build but are not able to do so without giving a second mortgage. The committee adds its hearty approval to that of others who have looked into these methods, and it would certainly seem that such means of advancing this important business should have every encouragement.

This committee makes a suggestion concerning the service reasonably to be expected of savings banks and trust companies which seems pertinent as well as timely. It is asserted that it should be to the interest of these financial institutions to assist in the development of the communities upon which they themselves are dependent for growth; that such banks should accommodate the people in the present situation, even at the sacrifice of possibly larger profits from other forms of investment; and that the pressure of public opinion ought to be brought to bear on the banks to this end.

Ravages of a Convention Parasite

NEWSPAPER reporters and editors are nowadays so obviously a necessary part of great political conventions in which presidents of the United States are nominated that almost nobody stops to recall that the "gentlemen of the press" were once kept pretty severely to the outside of the convention halls. In those days, of course, the real dickering for success went on in the convention itself rather than in obscure rooms of the big hotels, and convention proceedings reached the outside world, as the news of the determinative conferences now reaches it, only as the reporters gathered up the main threads of the proceedings through whatever might be dropped to them by the individual participants. Things are different now. The news writers long ago made themselves indispensable to the convention managers and delegates. Proceedings must indeed make a definite appeal to the great public who read newspapers if they are to win any real measure of success. But now that the news reporters have established the representatives of the press on a definite status in conventions, their once small and compact body of workers is affected increasingly by the activities of a sort of convention parasite, known as "special writer." The species thrives on the privileges that have been won by the so-called "working" newspaper people, and, boring from within, threatens in time to bring about a considerable disintegration of the old-time press body.

You can tell a special writer from a worker if you look sharp. For one thing, he will probably stroll into the press section after most of the workers are in their places. Then again he will show rather more interest in talking than in listening, and he will be seen leaning across two or three workers to ask questions more frequently than the workers ever do. Very likely the special writer will show a more abounding affability than anybody else in his neighborhood. That, however, is not strange. It helps to get him into some good seat that a worker has temporarily vacated, or it enables him to "get by" with less friction when, because of his late arrival, he finds it necessary to walk, tightrope fashion, along the narrow writing tables to some inner place not otherwise to be reached except by getting every intervening worker to step out into the aisle for a moment—an unthinkable proceeding when one considers the insistent crowding of the work, as well as the aisle!

Of course the worker tolerates the special, in a way. In fact, workers rather enjoy pointing out to one another, on occasion, the specials who happen at the time to be most famous for "signed stuff," or who had their names under every reader's eye some years ago. Some of the workers, in their less strenuous moments, delight to show their intimacy with the specials, intimacy, perhaps, which began when the specials, too, were just workers, and came to conventions to set down the facts instead of just "to get the atmosphere" or to write "funny stuff." Everybody takes note of the humorist special. Everything he says or does is bound to get its laugh from somebody. When he comes in late and stumbles in trying to step to the tightrope writing table by way of an elusive folding chair, twenty workers find his mishap ludicrous.

Sometimes the special is a woman, with the suffragists as her hobby. Sometimes she is just a woman with instructions to tell about the intricacies of politics from the woman's point of view. Such specials usually require a deal of piloting before they can discover just the place from which they are sure they can "get their stuff," or in other words their subject material. Often, if such specials are well favored, they manage, before the convention is over, to ensconce themselves in some little-used place amongst the seats of the mighty, right behind the rostrum.

And after all, specials, as a rule, are better worth watching inside the convention hall than they are worth reading, outside. It is not all their fault, either. It is

rather because their game, as they call it, has been overworked. The facts of a great nominating convention are too vital to lose interest. What a convention does will always be the big thing. But how it looks, how it acts, how it seems—those things have less of the perennial interest of the facts. Inevitably they are becoming commonplace. So the specials grind harder and harder with every succeeding gathering, yet their output seems to be getting thinner and thinner.

Editorial Notes

THE future alone will show, but there is at least a strong hope that the international commission of eminent jurists which held its opening session on Tuesday, in the Palace of Peace at The Hague, may prove to be one of the most momentous gatherings in history. For it has as an object a task no less than the elaboration of a plan for a permanent court of international justice. The Peace Conference held in The Hague in 1907 expressed the wish that some such court might be formed, but nothing was ever accomplished. The necessity for securing both an impartial court and one that should not be unwieldy has always, it appears, been the chief difficulty, and there is much to be said for the suggestion that the judges should be chosen, quite regardless of nationality, on the grounds simply of their eminence as jurists.

ALL the arguments that Leonid Krassin may produce will not convince Russia's creditors, nor the rest of the world, that wisdom dictates repudiation of one's debts. It is idle to say that because the present Soviet Government was not in power before 1917 it should not be held responsible for debts contracted earlier. If other steps it is now taking are a guide as to what it intends to do, Russia aims at realigning itself with the brotherhood of nations, at reestablishing itself in the society of the world, at commanding that respect its roubles cannot buy. How can it expect to be welcomed by creditors it repudiates, to enter society with a black page in its record, to have its checks honored and its loans bought up unless it adopts different tactics and hews to the line? If the lamp of experience lights the path into the future, Russia has opportunities aplenty to see the unchanging value of the old calendar inscription: "Honesty is the best policy."

THE decrees and decisions of governments, like warnings of the Delphic oracle, are not infrequently expressed in terms susceptible of a secondary interpretation if first impressions tend to impair the popularity of the government itself. Rarely has a secondary reading been brought into play more neatly than in the case of the French ministerial decree, which was understood to close French markets to British cloth stuffs. The decree, thus interpreted, would have involved some loss to industries depending upon this commodity. Inquirers rushed to the Ministry of Finance and were there politely informed that first readings had neglected to notice a certain comma in the text, which modest element of punctuation made all the difference between banning the goods and letting them in.

BOX-OFFICE discourtesy has been dealt with on paper so long without effect that it is now generally felt that the joke is on the theatergoing public. In a spirit of fun it might fairly be proposed that tickets be sold on a commission basis, with proper safeguards against speculation. The actor's success depends upon the satisfaction he gives the audience. At the present time the ticket-seller's rating would often seem to rest on how many sales he makes in spite of himself. Nor is the prospective purchaser always safe if the agent is a young woman. The patron, perhaps under cross-examination, has very likely forgotten how to be polite, bows curtly if at all, and goes away feeling he has been treated like an immigrant in the days before there was a labor shortage. Whether or not he has bought a ticket is a minor consideration.

FOUR weeks ago three speeches were made before the Home Market Club in Boston, two of which were by men now selected as the ones to be Republican nominees for the presidency and vice-presidency. Senator Harding of Ohio and Governor Coolidge of Massachusetts were both at that time being mentioned as presidential possibilities. Both men are of the "self-made" type, and it is interesting to note that, in addition to the many other things they said at this meeting, they agreed in declaring the need for old-fashioned honesty, thrift, enterprise, and obedience to law in meeting some of the present problems.

LABOR is one of the largest items in the cost of building a house, and anything that will reduce the amount of labor required will automatically improve the housing situation. It is welcome, therefore, to find a new labor-saving device on the market in the shape of mortarless bricks, which have been on exhibition at the Paris Fair. The bricks are made of concrete, and, as they fit into one another, the speed with which building operations can be conducted is said to be remarkable. Never before was there a time when speed in building construction was so much demanded!

THERE are many "favorite sons" who lost in the contest for the nominations at the Republican convention at Chicago, who might soliloquize about themselves and the results somewhat after the philosophy of the owner of a certain old house in a New England town in which it was the fashion to have signs on houses telling what celebrities had stayed under their roofs. This particular house bore the inscription: "George Washington would have stopped at this house had he passed this way."

IT is sincerely to be hoped that the June 1 twopenny stamp will be a successful rival to its brother twopenny Mauritius of 1847, which has just achieved notoriety in a Paris auction-room in being knocked down, as, figuratively speaking, were many of the attendants at the sale, after a heated bidding, for 99,500 francs; and Paris still retains this rare specimen of the postal service.